ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.

THE ADMIRALTY have given official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,600 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.

Training is now going forward.

Applicants desiring to enrol should apply at once to

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

No. 17,755. 第一萬七千七百五十五號 乙卯年二月二十四日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1915. 四拜禮 中華民國四年四月八號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

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Cream Colour
$12.00 and $14.00
per piece of 30 yards.

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ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
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[90

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

April 9th.—The English Mail (*vid* Suez), per s.s. MALTA.

April 9th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, per s.s. ORIENTAL.

TO DEPART.

April 8th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. YINGCHOW.

April 9th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at noon, per s.s. BANGA.

Apr. 10th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.

April 10th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. ORIENTAL.

Apr. 13th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TENYO MARU.

Apr. 13th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan, *vid* Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada *vid* San Francisco, and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TENYO MARU.

Apr. 15th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 11 a.m., YOKOHAMA MARU.

Apr. 15th.—Shanghai, North China and Japan *vid* Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU.

May 1st.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. ERNEST SIMONS.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)
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For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [91

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	
8.00	to 10.00	„	10 „
10.00	to 11.00	„	15 „
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	„	10 „
1.15	to 1.45	„	15 „
1.45	to 2.15	„	10 „
2.15	to 5.00	„	15 „
5.00	to 8.10	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	
10.30	to 11.00	„	10 „
11.30	to 12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00	„	15 „
5.00	to 6.00	„	10 „
6.00	to 7.00	„	15 „
7.00	to 8.10	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 29th May, 1914. [467

MITSU BISHI

DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.1., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	86 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 „	24 „	34 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"WADADOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1. 7,000 tons.	No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Lifting Power		
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 „	66 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 „	36 „

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [97

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KAIPING COAL:

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TELEPHONE No. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

TEMPORARY TIME TABLE
(Effective from February 18th, to April 30th, 1915).

Owing to the War the THRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporary suspended, and a ONE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Express Service to Petrograd.	
			Sakai	Kobe
$ 30 / $ 22	Dairen (S.M.R.)	Lv.	Forenoon	Noon.
	Liaoyang „	Ar.		
	„ (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	4.25 p.m.	
Y 16.20	Mukden „	Ar.	11.25 „	
	„ „	Lv.	11.50 „	
Y 11.50	Changchun „	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	
	„ Russian Train	Lv.	9.30 „	
R 9.60	Harbin „	Ar.	3.00 p.m.	

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Express Service from Petrograd.	
			Thursday	
R 9.60	Harbin Russian Train	Lv.	10.10 a.m.	
	Changchun „	Ar.	6.30 p.m.	
	„ (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	8.45 „	
Y 11.50	Mukden „	Ar.	0.45 a.m.	
	„ „	Lv.	1.05 „	
Y 14.95	Dairen „	Ar.	9.20 „	
	„ (S.M.R. str.)	Lv.	Noon.	Friday
Y 40 / Y 25 / $ 30	Talienwan „	Ar.	Forenoon	
	Shanghai „	Ar.		Sakai Noon

Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 P.M. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.20 A.M. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add.: "MANTESU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

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Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
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Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [33

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Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914 [51

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Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes Used.—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A1. and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, 681, 2050, 3470.

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Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft

Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

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99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,917 square yards, or 14 acres. Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

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J. H. TAGGART,
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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

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HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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Telegraphic address: "COMFORT."

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience, Telephones in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
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For further particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macau

Tel. Add. "Phœnix." Macau.
1st February, 1915. [37

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SHAMEEN—CANTON.

Telegraphic Add.: "VICTORIA, SHAMEEN."

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Hotel electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every Information and Special Attention given to Tourists.

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WM. FARMER,
Proprietor
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At $10 Per MONTH.

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STRAW HATS



PERFECT FITTING.

HAND-MADE **STRAW HATS.**

EASY FITTING LIGHT IN WEIGHT.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR "GLYN'S."

44, OLD BOND STREET, W.

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COMPANY MEETINGS.

SOY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LIMITED.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the Company, No. 9 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on the 31st ult., Mr. H. Arnhold presiding. The other directors present were:—Messrs. G. A. Richardson, J. C. Dyer, A. Hoettler and O. Mordhorst. The attendance represented 9,871 shares.

The Chairman in the course of his address said: — At the annual meeting last year I pointed out that it was difficult to say anything regarding the outlook for 1914, and your directors regret that the result of last year has not been as satisfactory as they would wish. At the beginning of last year, business tarted very satisfactorily, but the slump in Japanese yarn in about March caused prices for local yarn to drop considerably, and reductions had to be made on contracts effected early in the year at high prices in order to enable dealers to take delivery of their yarn. The market was on a declining basis all the year round and the margin on yarn sales was very small. The profit of the year is Tls. 41,304.13, which, together with Tls. 5,215.89 brought forward from last year, gives us the amount of Tls. 46,720.02 for appropriation.

The Directors propose to deal with this sum as follows:—

	Tls.
To place to Dividend Equalization Fund	14,730.48
To write off for Depreciation	25,000.00
To General Agents	4,130.41
To carry forward to new Account	2,859.13
Tls.	46,720.02

You will remember that last year, as well as two years ago, I referred to the competition that mills would have to face now. You all know that competition is the more felt the quieter the market, and I regret to have to say that during past year we have been suffering a great deal from same. We have at times found it rather difficult to find ready sales for our yarn, and during the quieter times of the year we, therefore, had to carry heavy stocks which not only cost us interest but also resulted in a loss, as prices, especially after the outbreak of the European War, declined heavily.

The Chairman then alluded to certain changes at the mill, a result of which the quality of yarn had been much improved, and continued:—

By introducing new chops we have increased the selling chances of our spinnings, although, of course, new chops have to be put on the market at comparatively low prices in order to interest the Chinese dealers in same. Owing to the outbreak of the war, we have unfortunately been prevented from deriving the full benefit from our new mill, as part of the machinery was on board an interned steamer at Manila. The new mill consequently did not work at its full capacity until October, and as a result thereof the cost of the yarn spun therein was raised considerably so that we have derived no profit whatsoever from this mill during the past year. The new mill, however, is working satisfactorily now and the yarn spun is of a very good quality, so that we are able to dispose of our production at very good prices. As a matter of fact, we have sold our spinnings of our new mill up to the end of next month.

The Chairman proceeded to explain various items in the account, and concluded:—

With regard to the future, I do not venture to express any opinion, as the present state of this country is such that events may happen which will greatly affect the market. Up to now the working of the mill has been satisfactory, and if the present demand keeps up, we shall no doubt be able to show a better result next year.

The report and accounts were passed without discussion.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN BREWERY, LTD.

At the annual general meeting of the Anglo-German Brewery held at Shanghai last week Mr. C. W. Wrighton, the Chairman, said, in the course of his review of the Company's accounts, that the first seven months of 1914 proved a record for the sale of beer, but the outbreak of the war and the subsequent participation of Japan therein rendered exports from Tsingtao impossible. During the siege the local manager succeeded in obtaining higher prices for local consumption from the Tsingtao selling agents, which increase compensated to some extent for the loss of the export business. During the bombardment many rumours were afloat to the effect that great damage had been done to the brewery, which happily proved an exaggeration. As soon as practicable, Mr. Verney visited Tsingtao and shareholders were informed of the true extent of the damage by circular dated December 9, 1914. All repairs have since been completed and the buildings are now in as good a state as ever.

The balance of profit and loss account of last year's working amounts to Mex. $69,257.43, which the Directors recommended be appropriated as follows:—

To write of Machinery Account 10 per cent.	$12,019.52
To write off Property Account 5 per cent.	$12,197.00
	$24,216.52
Dividend to Shareholders 6 per cent.	$26,646.00
Carry forward to 1915 account	$18,394.91
	$69,257.43

The report and accounts were adopted.

YANGTSZE WHARF AND GODOWN CO.

The annual general meeting of the Yangtsze Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general agents (Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.) at Shanghai last week. Mr. B. Rosenbaum presided, supported by Messrs. G. Boolsen and H. E. Arnhold (directors), R. Laurenz, G. Heusser, H. O. White, and C. Toffman (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said.—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1914, have been in your hands for some time and with your permission I will take them as read. Mr. G. Wuilleumier has as usual verified our accounts and has made the following report:—

"I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required and in my opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Company."

As to the results of the last year's working, you will not have been surprised to note a considerable falling off of our gross earnings, since you are aware of the fact that, owing to the unforunate war, our principal supporters had to withdraw their steamers from the seas at the outbreak in August last, and that, owing to the general disorganization of trade following it, very little outside support could be found. It may be said, however, that the results of the first seven months of the year under review had been very promising, in fact, better than in the preceding year and, had it not been for the war, we would have done very well in 1914.

By reducing salaries, wages and general expenses as much as possible we have been able to economize and, in spite of adverse circumstances, not only to cover our running charges and mortgage interest but to net a profit of Tls. 5,884.67, to which the balance brought forward from 1913, being added, the sum of Tls. 11,997.95 remains to be dealt with: This sum it has been decided by our Directors to be apportioned as follows:—

To write off on Buildings, Pontoons, etc.	4,000.00
To write off furniture 10 per cent.	199.08
To write off crane 10 per cent.	152.51
—and to carry forward	7,646.35
Tls.	11,997.95

In accordance with the regulations our Company has been registered at H.M. Consulate-General.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were unanimously carried:

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Laurenz: That the report and accounts as presented be approved and passed.

Proposed by Mr. Laurenz, seconded by Mr. H. O. White: That Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and G. Boolsen be re-elected directors of the company for the year 1915.

Proposed by Mr. Arnhold, seconded by Mr. Boolsen: That Mr. G. Wuilleumier be re-elected auditor for the year 1915.

The meeting then terminated.

ANGLO-FRENCH LAND INVESTMENT CO.

The annual general meeting of the Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd., was held on the 29th ult. at the office of the agents Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, Shanghai. In the absence of Mr. A. W. Burkill, Mr. Cecil Holiday presided.

The Chairman, dealing first with the Balance Sheet, said the Company's issued capital had been reduced to Tls. 1,300,000 and the assets under Property Account were thus also reduced to correspond.

An adjustment of the book values of all the Company's properties had been made, the Directors considering the present opportunity, viz. the reduction of the Com. shareholders, a suitable one to place the properties on a fair basis of values. Some of the properties had been written up in value and others written down, the nett result being that the property account as a whole had been reduced by the sum of Tls. 3,742.70. This adjustment of values, needless to say, had the full approval of the Company's Auditors.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining safe loans since the outbreak of War the Interest Account has suffered somewhat but this was unavoidable and they could only hope that during this year circumstances in this respect will alter for the better. The Directors recommended the placing of Tls. 48,742.70 to Depreciation and Renewals Account, which will then stand at Tls. 115,000. The total book value of the Company's buildings is Tls. 494,000, the amount set aside for their depreciation would, therefore, amount to nearly 25 per cent. The prospects for the current year the Chairman said were favourable. A few Chinese houses are now empty but this was consequent on the usual exodus about China New Year and they did not anticipate any difficulty finding fresh tenants. When the war in Europe was concluded, the reduction to Foreign tenants would cease and provided the company's income remains normal, the Directors intend to introduce the payment of an interim dividend. A small amount of further building is being done on Estate M and during the current year the rebuilding of Estate B will be undertaken.

The report and accounts were passed on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

The following resolution was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Lin Chang-yin, and carried:—

	Tls.
To pay a Dividend of Tls. 6½ per share	84,500.00
To place to Depreciation and Renewals Account	48,742.70
Carry forward	5,738.40
Tls.	138,981.10

Mr. E. S. Kadoorie and Mr. Lin Chang-yin were re-elected directors of the company and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were reappointed auditors.

SHIPPING AND THE RICE TRADE.

The forecast of a boom in homeward freights from the East is in process of being fulfilled in a remarkable manner, writes a correspondent of the London *Morning Post*. A steamer has been chartered to load a cargo of rice from Saigon to Marseilles at 75s. per ton— a clear rise of 10s. per ton over the rate which was agreed on for the previous steamer. The steamer referred to will sail from Bombay round to Saigon in order to fulfil her charter. This is itself almost unprecedented, as there is a large export of grain from Bombay, and the rates of freight from Bombay are generally susceptible of an automatic adjustment which ensures that a steamer discharging at the port shall load outwards from that port or from Karachi at a rate which will pay the owner better than if he were to send his steamer right round to Indo-China. Now, however, although the rate from Bombay has risen to about 45s. per ton, it was quite insufficient to induce the owner to keep his steamer there, when so much as 75s. per ton was offering for the conveyance of a cargo of rice from Saigon.

This, of course, can only mean that Bombay shippers will have to raise their rates in order to compete with the rice shippers, and thus the competition for the shipowner's services which has so often been referred to in this column as the basis and origin of all freight rises, will become more strenuous than ever, with still higher freights as the inevitable result. The scarcity of steamers in the East is still so pronounced that a large vessel discharging in Barcelona is stated by the owner to be destined for one of the rice ports. This vessel would, in the ordinary course, proceed to North or South America, and a reference to the map will show the great length of the voyage in ballast which will be made in order to meet the needs of Eastern shippers. It is anticipated that a very large proportion of the steamers at present discharging in the Mediterranean will be now sent East instead of across the Atlantic. The resultant scarcity of vessels available for American grain shipments must, therefore, almost certainly be badly felt within the next few months, and it seems almost impossible that the present high freights can see any diminution for a long time to come. On the contrary, the only logical result would seem to be higher freights than ever.

A very large proportion of the rice shipped from Burma has hitherto gone to Hamburg and other German ports. The Germans have many large and extensive works for dealing with the cleaning and polishing of rice, and they export it to this country in normal times. This industry will, of course, meet with a tremendous set-back in the existing circumstances and there would seem to be a promising field for enterprise in this country in the direction of preparing all our own rice for use at home instead of having to rely upon our neighbours. Our French Allies, however, import large quantities, principally from Indo-China, and this is chiefly shipped to Marseilles. In the South of France there are large factories which will now have great opportunities for expansion.

There has been a considerable falling off in prospective shipments of grain from South America within the last day or two. This is chiefly on account of the carnivals and holidays which take place at the commencement of the Lenten season. A more disturbing factor, however, is the report of five days' heavy rains, which has caused great delay in the transport of grain to the various exporting centres. From North America also few steamers have been chartered. Such rates of freight as have been offered, however, while they show perhaps no very appreciable advance upon recent figures, go to show that any considerable increase in demand must result in higher freights being obtainable.

WAR NEWS.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

As a result of an appeal by Sir James Meston over ten lakhs of rupees has been subscribed in the United Provinces districts to the Indian Relief fund.

THE LONELIEST PRISONER.

AMUSING MISTAKE OF GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Miss Margaret Harvey, 96, High-street, Harrow-on-the-Hill, wrote to the *Times* last month:—

Since Christmas I have sent many parcels to our prisoners, and in many cases have had touchingly grateful acknowledgments "from our poor men themselves. But in one case a parcel I had addressed to the *loneliest* British prisoner of war was politely acknowledged by a German official, who wrote that the contents of my parcel "had been distributed among the British prisoners, it being utterly impossible to find out which is the *loveliest* of them."

COST OF THE WAR.

A London cable to the *Statesman* says: Mr. Edgar Crammond, an economist who had made a special study of the subject of war finance before the present struggle began, has just delivered a lecture before the Royal Statistical Society on the cost of the war. Mr. Crammond estimates the total annual expenditure of Great Britain, direct and indirect, at twelve hundred millions sterling and that of Germany at twenty-seven hundred millions sterling. The total expenditure direct and indirect of all belligerents on purposes connected with the war is, according to Mr. Crammond's calculation, nine thousand million sterling or over twenty-five million a day. The city is already discussing the prospect of a new war loan at the end of April, five months after the issue of the first loan of three hundred and fifty millions, which was greatly over-subscribed in the latter half of November.

INTIMATIONS

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HONGKONG. [381

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The annual tennis tournament in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club was continued on the Hongkong C.C. ground yesterday, when the various contests were keenly watched by a large crowd of spectators, among whom were H.E. the Governor and Lady May, and the Misses May.

The results are as follows:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

First round.—N. E. Kent beat Ng Sze Kwong, 5—7, 5—3, 6—4, 6—3; M. P. Lo beat Ng Sze Cheong, 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

A Class, first round.—Major Crisp, R.A.M.C., beat F. W. Cary, 6—3, 6—3.

B Class, first round.—C. Thorne beat C. Bernard Brown, 6—4, 6—0; H. E. Muriel beat T. A. Loughlin, 7—5, 6—2.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

First round.—H. C. Sandford and L. N. Murphy beat T. E. Pearce and R. P. Thursfield, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

First round.—S. E. Green and L. Le Breton beat H. C. Sandford and A. C. Leith, 6—0, 6—1; L. N. Murphy and R. P. Thursfield beat F. A. Redmond and W. P. C. Trafford, 6—1, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

First round.—Mrs. Moxon and R. Hancock beat G. Miskin and Miss Humphreys, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Black and E. Ormiston beat Dr. Lindsay Woods and Miss Robertson, 6—1, 6—3.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

POLICE AND R.G.A. DRAW.

The encounter between the Police and the Artillery yesterday on the Hongkong Football Ground was full of exciting passages, and the standard of play was excellent throughout. The Police, provided they won this and their remaining matches in the League, would equal the Navy in points, and a play-off would have been necessary. As the result of yesterday's game, however, the Navy secure the Championship, for the Police dropped a point, the game ending in a goalless draw. The exchanges were strenuous and fast, and generally speaking both sides had their fair measure of the play.

REMAINING MATCHES IN U.S. LEAGUE.

April 10th:—R.E. *v.* Police, Club Ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.
April 14th:—R.G.A. *v.* Police, Military Ground, 4 p.m.
April 17th:—R.G.A. *v.* R.E., Military Ground, 4 p.m.
April 17th:—Club *v.* Police, Club Ground, 4 p.m.
April 24th:—Club *v.* R.E., Club Ground, 4 p.m.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

The Hongkong League (Division I. and II.) programme has been completed. Final tables herewith for reference:—

LEAGUE TABLES.

DIVISION I.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pt.
R.G.A.	6	3	0	3	10	5	9
Police	6	1	2	3	6	6	5
Club	5	2	3	1	5	6	5
Royal Navy	6	1	2	3	2	6	5

DIVISION II.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
St. Joseph's College	7	6	0	1	19	1	13
Lam Liong	7	5	1	1	12	7	11
Queen's College ...	7	4	2	1	11	5	9
Confucians ...	7	3	2	2	14	9	8
Victoria Rovers ...	7	2	3	2	10	10	6
University	7	1	4	2	3	9	4
Diocesans ...	7	1	5	1	3	11	3
Lusitano ...	7	1	6	0	2	22	2

The match which took place on Monday, prior to the R.G.A. *v.* Rest of the Colony game, was between Chinese and the Rest of the Junior League. Arrangements were made for the Indians (Islamic) team to oppose the Chinese, but this fell through, and the "Rest" provided opposition to the Chinese.

U.S. LEAGUE TABLE UP TO DATE.

	P	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pt
Navy	8	6	1	1	15	3	13
Police	4	2	1	1	3	3	5
R.G.A.	5	2	2	1	4	5	5
R.E.... ...	5	2	3	0	2	3	4
Club...	6	0	5	1	2	12	1

The *Oxford Magazine* publishes complete lists of Oxford's representatives in the chief University contests of the year 1913-1914, with an account of their activities at the present time. Every member of the eight, of the cricket eleven, of the Rugby fifteen, and of the lawn tennis six has joined the forces of the Crown. In the case of cross-country and golf the same is true, except in so far as nationality is a bar to their joining the British forces. Every member of the Association eleven, except one who cannot be trained, and all who represented the University at the sports, except four, two of whom were American Rhodes scholars, and every member of the hockey team, except two, have also joined the forces.

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS ON CHINA.

BRITISH OPINION.

THE YANGTZE VALLEY DEMANDS.

DEFINITION OF BRITISH ATTITUDE NECESSARY.

We take the following telegraphic information from the *Peking Gazette*:—

LONDON, March 26th.

A Tientsin message, reporting on the negotiations regarding the demands relating to the Yangtze Valley, states that China is perplexed since she does not know what is the British attitude on the question. Popular excitement is increasing, although the Government has again issued prohibitions against anti-Japanese demonstrations. The situation depends upon whether Japan wishes to provoke a pretext for military action or not. The declaration of a Japanese general in Shantung who expresses the wish to see China fly into a passion and beat the drum instead of choosing a peaceful solution is certainly not calculated to help matters.

THE DEMANDS UNSUPPORTED BY BRITISH OPINION.

Sir William Bull, in a letter to the *Morning Post*, states that he believes that not a single British paper in China supports the Japanese demands which have elicited the apprehension of the British community there. The fundamental objections are: the Japanese colonisation of Eastern Inner Mongolia and South Manchuria will affect British trade in those regions, involving as the same does an infringement on the possibilities of equal opportunities, while the invasion of the Yangtze valley and the railway demands will conflict with British concessions.

DECISIVE LIBERAL OPINION.

THE COERCIVE POWER OF BRITISH GOLD.

The *Nation*—the leading Liberal weekly—states, in a powerful editorial article, that with China's refusal to discuss those of the Japanese demands affecting her fundamental rights, there is sign of Japan resorting to coercion. Because America, though angry and protesting, is not likely to interfere and Europe is absorbed with imperative and urgent matters on hand, Japan is acting at her pleasure and is seeking to establish an economic, diplomatic and military protectorate over China. Foolish efforts have been made to suppress the extent of the demands, some of which are economic, like the railways, mines and industrial concessions; others providing for the permanent occupation of Tsingtao and Port Arthur, the monopolising of military instruction, the power of vetoing loans, loans, and the appointment of advisers. The demand for facilitating the propagation of Buddhism is humorous. The demands are almost a declaration of suzerainty. A country which cannot engage officials without foreign consent loses its independence, like Persia. At one blow Japan thus attempts to settle the largest Eastern political question. The economic consequences are bound to be serious. Japan, by seeking these exclusive opportunities, intends to control economically China's dealing with the Powers. The situation is delicate. The action of the Allies appears for the present to be limited whether as regards protecting the treaties guaranteeing the independence of China or safeguarding their own interests. But Japan is financially dependent upon the Western Powers, whose views she cannot ignore. The Powers at least can refrain from sanctioning or recognizing Japan's present action, as the principle that claims should be made at the general settlement ought to govern all the Allies.

JAPAN'S CLEVEREST MOVE.

A Resident in China in a letter to the *Nation* calls attention to and enumerates the Japanese demands. He points out that Japan's aim is evidently to create a sphere of influence controlling seven-tenths of the railway-borne trade of China. Japan's control of China would be virtual partition of the country and in contravention of the preamble to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance guaranteeing equality of opportunity in China. Japan's cleverest move lies in her attempt to secure the control of Tsingtao, Lungkow, Haugchow and Swatow, but at the same time demanding the non-cession of any part of China's coasts to others. Sir Edward Grey's statement as to safeguards for British interests in the Yangtze was insufficient. The correspondent warns the public that the demands deserved the closest attention, as the open market in China was threatened and competition would be stifled.

ENGLAND MUST STAND BY CHINA.

LONDON, March 27th.

The Rev. Fredrick Brown, in a letter to the *Daily News and Leader*, states that he has received a communication from an American correspondent in Peking pointing out that the Japanese demands endangered the integrity of China. Mr. Brown believes that it is England's duty to check three demands and he continues that England is somewhat responsible. A wrong step now will mean years of sorrow and trouble for missionary, commercial and political interests later on. England must stand by China at all costs and insist that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, guaranteeing as it does the integrity of China and the open door policy, be upheld.

CHINESE MILITARISM AND A PICKWICKIAN EXPLANATION.

The *Economist* publishes a letter from its Yokohama correspondent, who asserts that Japan's spirit in her dealings with China, over Tsingtao is sure to lead to further demands, which will drive China to adopt militarism in self-defence. Japan's explanation that her pledge to restore Kiaochao was conditional upon her not fighting to secure its surrender is Pickwickian. The present Japanese demands show the real significance of the European war as affording Japan the opportunity for aggression on the Asiatic mainland, and will become more manifest as the war is prolonged and Europe's strength weakens.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

WESTMINSTER, March 2nd.

Mr. Outhwaite asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the demands presented by the Japanese Government to the Chinese Government in any way violated the principle of equality of economic opportunity in China in favour of Japan or infringed upon the integrity of China.

Sir E. Grey replied that the Government were not at present in a position to communicate information on this subject.

March 4th.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question on the subject, informed Mr. Outhwaite that he had received no representations from the Chinese Government relating to the Japanese demand.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

MUSKETRY.

1.—Musketry will be carried out at King's Park Rangt as follows:—
Saturday, 10th April at 2.30 p.m.—Part I, Recruits and Trained men of all units.
Sunday, 11th April at 9.30 a.m.—Standard Test, Recruits and Trained men of all units.
One N.C.O. of each unit having men firing will attend to assist the Instructor.
Members must attend punctually at the time stated above. Any men arriving late will not be allowed to fire.
Every member of the Corps (except Recruits who have joined since 28th February, 1915), who has not completed his musketry course for this season must attend on one or both of the dates mentioned.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Dated, April 6th.

WEEKLY REPORTS.

1.—The Weekly State is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day, 8th instant.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for Thursday, 8th instant.
Units on duty at Headquarters, under Officers on duty.
5 p.m. Recruits of units not on duty as above (who have joined since 18th February, 1915), Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service rifles to be carried. Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend.
5.15 p.m. No. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery: 10pdr. drill at Headquarters. Right and Centre Sections M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.: Bayonet fighting at Headquarters under Company Commanders.

DETAIL.

3.—Units on duty: Left Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company.
Officers on duty: 2nd-Lieuts. Murphy and Cunningham.
Orderly Officer: 2nd-Lieut. Murphy.
Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Ramsay.
Medical Orderly: Pte. James.
To furnish Guard:—
AT VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS.
7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-morrow: Left Section M.G. Co.
7 p.m. 9th inst. to 7 a.m. 10th inst.: Scouts Company.
The Guard at Mount Austin Barracks will be discontinued from this date.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN.

Hongkong, April 6th.

PARADES.—A. B. and C. Companies will parade in the road between the Law Courts and the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, April 9th. Dress drill order.
Recruits will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on April 8th and 12th, dress drill order.
MUSKETRY.—Part I (Trained men and Recruits) will be fired at King's Park on Saturday, April 10th, at 2.30 p.m. Part II (Standard Test) (Trained men and Recruits) will be fired at King's Park on Sunday, April 11th, at 9.30 a.m. These parades must be regarded as absolutely compulsory for all members who have not yet completed their Musketry training.
MAIN AND PEAK GUARDS.—The whole of B Co. and Sections 1 and 2 of A Co. are warned to hold themselves in readiness for duty during the week commencing April 10th.

W. L. CARTER, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.—Central Police Station, 5.30 p.m.:—
Thursday, April 8th.—The whole Reserve, for inspection by H.E. the Governor.
MUSKETRY.—Saturday, April 10th.—Musketry practice for Platoon of 1st Portuguese Company, postponed from April 3rd. Peak Range, 200 yards at 2.30 p.m.
"Grimble Cup" Competition.—This Cup was won by T. Arnott, the runner-up being S. J. Chinchen. Competitors who have not accessories for properly cleaning their rifles must return same to Store at very earliest convenience, drawing Winchesters in lieu thereof.

F. C. JENKIN,
A.S.P. (Reserve).

The war has produced a remarkable "shortage" of boy labour in London. So many young men have joined the new armies that their duties are now being performed by their juniors, formerly of the office-boy class, and it is a matter of great difficulty for employers to secure lads who will fill these semi-menial places.

THE SUPPRESSION OF ABSINTHE.

One of the unforeseen results of the war will be, to all appearances, the suppression of absinthe in France. That suppression has been talked of for many years as an unattainable ideal. The vested interests, it was said, were too strong, the *marchands des vins* were too powerful an electoral body, and the Frenchman was too fond of his absinthe to allow himself to be deprived of it. The miracle, however, was worked by the outbreak of war. By a stroke of the pen the military authorities suppressed absinthe throughout the country. The Chamber of Deputies has voted by show of hands a Bill definitely prohibiting both the manufacture and sale of absinthe, and gave its approval to the measure taken temporarily by the military authorities.

The abolition of absinthe has a real significance, since it marks a change in the ideas of the country, as openly expressed. The time has passed when the decadent poet could extol the *heure verte*, simply because its observance was extremely unhealthy and made physical fitness impossible. As a matter of fact, however, his eulogy of absinthe was popular merely because it marked him out as an exception. The majority of Frenchmen of his class, at any rate, did not take absinthe or any alcohol in excess, though they were delighted to hear the poetical quality of its evil effects described in clever verse. Where absinthe really did harm was among the people, and it has been suppressed not to prevent the literary man from revelling in its seductions, but to make it impossible for the workman to reduce his breakast to the convenient *mominette*. There were quarters in Paris where there were rows of glasses, each holding its measure of the greenish-yellow opalescent liquid waiting for the workman when he went to and from his employment. In the towns absinthe was the main cause of intoxication.

But the temperance reformer in France has a more serious and more difficult problem to deal with than the question of absinthe. The suppression of absinthe is merely a first step towards the general solution of the problem. There exists a curious anomaly known as the privilege "des bouilleurs de cru." This is the privilege of every owner of a vineyard, who is allowed to distil from the residue of his grapes a certain quantity of spirit proportionate to his vintage without paying any excise duty to the State. Admittedly this privilege has been disgracefully abused, and is the main cause of drunkenness in all the country districts. It must be remembered that France is in the happy condition of being able to provide even the poorest peasant with good cheap wine that is both healthy and refreshing. "Alkohol" in France definitely means spirit, wine and beer being excluded from its category. It remains to be seen whether the temperance movement caused by war will succeed in overthrowing "le privilege des bouilleurs de cru." This privilege is jealously guarded by a number of deputies and senators, who know that its abolition would inevitably cost them their seats in the winegrowing departments, and very few Governments could live without their support. If, however, the present exceptional circumstances make its abolition a matter of practical politics, the temperance problem in France may be said without exaggeration to have been satisfactorily solved.

WAR BREVITIES.

Messrs. Lyons, Ltd., for having bad meat at the White City, where they were catering for the troops, have been fined £50, with £75 costs, the maximum penalty.

As near an approach to actual war operations as London can hope to witness may be seen any day in Richmond Park, where horse, foot, and guns are continually manœuvring.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon, speaking in favour of a Bill increasing the powers of the Customs, said a neutral vessel recently left Swansea having among her stores 400 gallons of petrol, her need of which was not apparent. The petrol was doubtless intended for enemy submarines. The authorities were powerless to interfere. It was not mentioned whether the vessel was shadowed.

Speaking of the comforts sent out to the Indian trooper who on being asked did he feel satisfied with the arrangements for his comfort said:—"All wars are good, but this one is Heaven." Loud laughter and applause greeted the reply of the gallant sowar. Mr. Baker said he was glad to say that the arrangements for the comfort of the Indian troops and their health and food were in perfect working order.

The *Times'* Petrograd correspondent puts General Hindenburg's losses in the past month at a quarter of a million—100,000 on the middle Vistula front. The East Prussian advance had cost the Germans up to March 6th 15,000 prisoners; the killed at Przasnyz alone were nearly 30,000. The correspondent anticipates a fierce struggle for the space between Thorn and the southern flank of the German Masurian line.

Although the city of Constantinople is invariably spoken of as the Dar Saadet (Gate of Happiness) in all Turkish official documents, and in ordinary language as Istambol, nevertheless, the name of the city of Constantinople has been preserved on all coins, which bear the inscription "minted in Constantinieh." According to an announcement recently issued in Constantinople this interesting feature is shortly to disappear from Turkish coinage, the words "Dar-ul-Khalifet-ul-Alie" (or Seat of the High Caliphate) being substituted for the Greek name. It is understood that the new coins are in course of preparation.

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SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL: The Play that ran for 607 Nights at the Royalty Theatre, LONDON, "MILESTONES."
MONDAY, 12TH APRIL: The Charming Comedy, "MRS. DOT."
TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL: Direct from Wyndham's Theatre, LONDON, "DIPLOMACY."
WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL: The World-Famous Farcical Comedy, "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."
THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL: The Crackerman Drama, "RAFFLES."
FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL: The Delightful Play, "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."
SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL: The Screaming Farcical Comedy, "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

PRICES $3, $2 AND $1.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [459

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TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
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A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

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BLUE AND WHITE VASES, JARS, BOWLS AND PLATES, 5-COLOURED VASES, JARS, BOWLS AND PLATES FROM THE TOWKWONG TO MING PERIODS, 5-COLOURED SCREENS (KANGHI), SUNG BOWLS, BLACK AND GOLD VASES (KANGHI), POWDER BLUE AND GOLD VASE AND PLATES (KANGHI).
AND
FINE SOFT PASTE BLUE AND WHITE DISH (MING).
FINE SOFT PASTE PENHOLDER (KIENLUNG).
FINE FLAMBE WATER WELL (SUNG).
VERY FINE 5-COLOURED BEAKER VASE (KANGHI).
VERY FINE SOOCHOW-LACQUER BOXES (KIENLUNG).
BRONZE INCENSE BURNER (CHOW).
1 PAIR FAMILLE ROSE JARS (YUNGCHING).
ALSO
CRYSTAL, AGATE AND PORCELAIN SNUFF BOTTLES, KIENLUNG POWDER AND SEAL BOXES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
On View from WEDNESDAY, the 31st March.
Catalogue will be issued.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, AUCTIONEER.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1915 [449

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE on the PEAK for Summer Months.
Reply to— "W.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1915. [481

FOR SALE.

PIANO, Excellent Tone, Practically New Owner leaving Colony.
Apply— "BARGAIN,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE Power of Attorney made by G. MARTINI in favour of G. A. BENA has been Revoked.
G. MARTINI,
by his Attorney,
M. GRANDI.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [476

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Notice published in your paper by the Firm G. MARTINI, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, I beg to state that my Power of Attorney was revoked after the acceptance of MY RESIGNATION as Manager of the Firm.
G. A. BENA.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1915. [480

KENNEDY'S HORSE REPOSITORY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Business must be forwarded to me on or before 15th April, 1915. No Claims received after that date can be entertained.
C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator,
Care of LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [474

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of all SEASON TICKETS available for Three Months issued on and after 1st May, next, the respective Prices will be as follows:—

Gentlemen	$36.00
Ladies	$18.00
Children	$12.00

and that the Price of Servants' Punch Tickets available for 20 Rides will be $1.20.

Season Tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms *pro rata* as now in force, but no three-monthly Season Tickets and no Annual Tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next, daily return Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [464

G. R.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following approximate quantities of Government Coal:—

Takashima...	8,800 Tons.
Tegawa	9,780 "
Yubari	2,000 "
Hongay Lump	900 "
" briquettes de guerre	3,000 "
" " " marine	200 "

Enquiries and quotations should be addressed to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, not later than the 12th inst.
G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [477

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292

KOMOR & KOMOR

ART UNION EXHIBITION OF

WATERCOLOURS

Open from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Pictures by:—KATO, YOKOUCHI, MORI, OZAWA, KASAGI H. YOSHIDA, etc., etc.

ALL PICTURES WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE.

An inspection is cordially invited.
KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Building.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [410

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [348

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of $3.CO per Share declared at To-day's Annual General Meeting will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY, 1st April, 1915, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants at the Town Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [403

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 26TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Ice House Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st April, to SATURDAY, 10th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1915. [442

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 12 NOON, on MONDAY, the 12th April, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th March, to the 12th April, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1915. [427

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbered 12739/12748 and 35858/35882 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of GEORGE ANDREW HASTINGS and JOHN BARHAM CARSLAKE, Solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [426

FOR SALE.

All kinds of
FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS,
and other
PHILATELIC GOODS,
at Prices to suit any Buyers.
GRACA & CO.,
CAINE ROAD, No. 11A.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [465

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE
DIRECTORY
AND
CHRONICLE
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
FOR THE YEAR
1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE $10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy, owing to changes incidental to the War.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply— SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1915. [473

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393

TO LET.

NO. 2, "ROSE TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon.
No. 6, TORRES BUILDING, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [394

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
No. 248, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.
Apply— H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45

TO LET.
From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply— A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244

TO LET.

NO. 169, MAGAZINE GAP, "KENNELS."
No. 169, MAGAZINE GAP, "HARFORD."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [54

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [280

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.
For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11 THE PEAK. Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.
3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor Queen's Road Central.
"WEST WARD," Bonham Road.
"EGGESFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.
No. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915.
"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"EILANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road. 5 Rooms, unfurnished.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK (Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1915. [43

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation for over 30 years as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

THORNE'S

No. 4,

OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A.S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. [13

BIRTH.

KIRKE.—On the 5th inst., at the British Consulate-General, Canton, the wife of C. C. A. KIRKE, Acting British Consul-General, of a daughter. [479

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 8TH, 1915.

THE WAR AND ALCOHOL.

FROM the very beginning of the war it has been recognised in all countries that popular drinking habits imported into the calculations of military success a grave element of uncertainty. We do not need to recall Lord KITCHENER's parting injunction to the British troops on their departure for France to keep themselves constantly on guard against excesses of every kind, and particularly to firmly resist the temptation of wine. Nor do we need to remind the reader of the summary suppression of the great traffic in vodka throughout Russia, or of the suppression of the sale of absinthe in France. Of what has been done in Germany—the land of beer halls—in the same connection we have no information, but the entire world is well aware that if the German troops were ever cautioned against intemperance they paid little heed to the injunction when they once succeeded in getting among the wine cellars in the famous champagne districts of France. Our purpose, however, is to refer to the subject as it affects the troops and the people of Great Britain. During the eight months the war has been in progress we have seen absolutely nothing, from any source, hostile or friendly, which conveys the slightest suggestion that Lord KITCHENER's advice in this respect has not been followed with the utmost loyalty by the troops at the front. This one fact in itself shows how much the moral standard of the Army has been enhanced since the days of Waterloo. Glancing recently over a critical review of the life of the Duke of WELLINGTON, written more than seventy years ago, we were interested particularly in the defence set up by the writer for the alleged "non-popularity" of the IRON DUKE with the Army. Admitting first that the DUKE was naturally disinclined to the arts of familiarity with his men to which BONAPARTE was accustomed to resort, the reviewer went on to inform the critic that "from the habits of drunkenness which prevail among the lower classes in England, from our system of recruiting, which supplies our ranks with the most reckless of that class, and through the abstinence from plunder which justice and policy alike require, it is more difficult to maintain order in an English Army than in any other. Our men, on their first enlistment, have scarcely one good quality of soldiers, except courage." Hence the need for a disciplinarian. We are not in a position to dispute or endorse this estimate of the Army of a century ago: we simply quote it as affording a striking contrast to the universal testimony of the high character and efficiency of the British Army of to-day. It was not to set an example to the Army that the KING and Lord KITCHENER have placed a ban on the use of alcohol in their households during the period of the war, but rather as an example to the working classes at Home, especially that section of them to whom a period of exceptional prosperity has afforded increased means of indulging more freely in the cup that inebriates with the result that their capacity for labour is weakened at a crisis when the highest state of efficiency in the organisations of labour is essential in order to feed our great and still growing army in the field with the necessary quantities of ammunition and other equally necessary supplies for the great offensive which is about to be commenced. The KING's example will appeal to such men with peculiar force, and probably will prove more effectual in accomplishing the end in view than an Act of Parliament. At all events, we can well believe that the influence of the KING's example will be such that there will be little or no further justification for complaint that the drinking habits of the workmen are seriously curtailing the possible output of the munitions of war. The BISHOP OF VICTORIA in his Easter Day sermon took occasion to recommend all earnest members of the Church in Hongkong to follow the KING's example. While we are in complete sympathy with the BISHOP's desire to see a check put upon the "national sin of intemperance," we confess we are unable to recognise in the social conditions of this Colony any special call upon the patriotism of the community to forthwith renounce the use of all alcoholic liquors. Obviously no action taken in Hongkong would be likely to influence those whom the KING seeks to persuade, nor can we recognise that "the very intelligent race of people" midst whom we live in this part of the British Empire can be prejudiced against the community by "watching our conduct" in this respect. Intemperance is certainly not a conspicuous evil in this Colony, and so long as that remains so we ought not to overlook the consideration that a sudden general abstinence from alcoholic drinks throughout the Empire would add immensely to the distress resulting from the war, because it would immediately throw out of employment a vast army of men and women employed not only in the wine-growing, distilling and brewing industries, but also in many other departments of activity concerned, as for example, in the manufacture of casks and bottles and in the distribution of supplies.

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes To-day at 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge left for Home by the Pacific Mail steamer *Manchuria*.

We are informed by M. Thomas, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes, that the sailing of the *Ernest Simons* on the 17th April has been cancelled. She will leave instead on Saturday, May 1st, at 1 p.m.

Mr. J. R. Wood took his seat in the First Court at the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. F. A. Hazeland being transferred to the Supreme Court to act as Puisne Judge during the absence of Mr. Justice Gompertz. Mr. A. P. Lindsell, from the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, occupied the Bench in the Second Court at the Magistracy.

Sir Charles Eliot, Principal of the Hongkong University, has kindly consented to deliver a lecture, in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund, at the City Hall at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, the 16th inst. H. E. the Governor will take the chair. The title of the lecture is, "The Eastern Theatre of the War: by an ex Diplomatist." Sir Charles Eliot while in the Diplomatic service had experience at St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Bulgaria and Servia, as well as in other parts of the world.

The cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week were one fatal case of diphtheria; four cases of relapsing fever (all Indian) and three fatal Chinese cases of small-pox, one being an imported case.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

E. A. Irving	$10
C. G.	5

B and C Companies of the 4th Shropshire Light Infantry (Territorials) arrived in Hongkong yesterday from Singapore, under the command of Major Hawkins. The other officers were Captain Morris, Lieuts. Hughes and Roberts, and Second-Lieut. Smith.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the under-mentioned gentlemen His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear decorations (as stated against their respective names) which have been conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them:—Third Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Paul Henry King, Esq. Fourth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Charles Talbot Bowring, Esq.; Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Walter Henry Williams, Esq., Harry Robert Boyd, Esq.

AMERICAN CONSULAR REPORT.

DOUBLE CURRENCY DISCOUNT IN HONGKONG.

The U.S. Consul-General, Mr. George E. Anderson, of Hongkong, in a recent report says that currency troubles in South China and Hongkong, which have existed for many years, but which have been greatly accentuated in the past few months, seem to be approaching a crisis. In the meanwhile they have produced a situation even in Hongkong itself and with Hongkong currency which is seriously affecting trade of all kinds, and is having a marked influence upon the sale of foreign goods in all Hongkong trade territory.

The discount on Chinese coins—that is, Chinese 20 cent pieces—at the present time (December, 1914) as compared with the corresponding standard paper dollar in Hongkong is about 28 per cent, while the discount on Hongkong 20-cent pieces is 17-8 per cent., and that on Hongkong 10-cent pieces 18 per cent. The most remarkable feature of the situation, however, is that standard silver dollars circulate at a discount of 8 to 10 per cent compared with paper currency issued by local banks, which are, in fact, promises to pay on demand these same silver dollars.

The entire situation is altogether artificial, and seems to be due to manipulations of the Chinese money-changers' guild, which operates not only in Hongkong but throughout the whole of South China. The operations of the guild have been such that the Hongkong Government has been compelled to commence a course of strict regulation of the money-exchange business, which has operated in recent years under a licence of the Hongkong Government, so far as the colony is concerned, but which the Government is now permitting only under much more strict regulations as to premises, the manner of conducting business, its connection with other lines of trade, and similar factors in the trade.

The most immediate result of the great discount in the value of small coins as compared with standard coins, and especially of the paper money, has been an advance in the prices of all commodities generally, especially prices of commodities likely to be paid for in subsidiary coin. Many of the Hongkong business houses specify prices in small coins, or in paper currency, as the case may be, independently of the limit of $2, which is that fixed by the Hongkong Government up to which small coins are legal tender. This advance in prices, while not really so great in actual standard coins or currency, checks consumption at once.

On the other hand, the Chinese producers in the interior receive comparatively about the same prices in subsidiary silver they have been receiving for their produce, while the value of such return is constantly decreased when it is used in the purchase of foreign goods. The low exchange value of silver in general, and this added loss on subsidiary coins, have all but stopped business in some districts. The people in the interior concerned in foreign trade find it difficult to get rid of their small silver at all, and this constantly tends to drag the value of the currency still lower.

The Hongkong Government is continuing its policy of retiring large quantities of subsidiary silver, and in time it may be anticipated that there will be an end to the discount as to Hongkong coins, though even in such case the situation may easily arise where small coins will be at a premium. The real difficulty in the matter is the disposition of the Chinese people to regard silver in any form, coins as well as bullion, as a commodity rather than as an established currency with fixed value. To the Chinese, trained by generations of dealing in silver by weight as a means of exchange, every transaction is a barter. The possibility, and even practicability, of manipulating the market for coins just as a market for any commodity might be manipulated are taken as a matter of course. Until this bartering in coins can be prevented there will be no freedom from currency troubles in China, and any scheme of currency reform for China or for any colony using a similar currency must have regard for this fact.

THE WAR.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON THE MOSELLE.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE IN CARPATHIANS.

AUSTRIANS RETREAT SIXTEEN MILES.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BRITISH ATLANTIC FLEET.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HAS THE GREAT OFFENSIVE COMMENCED?

GREAT ACTIVITY OF THE FRENCH.

AMSTERDAM, April 7th.

A Berlin *communiqué* emphasises that since yesterday the French have been particularly active in the Moselle country, attacking with strong forces and numerous artillery eastward and northward of Verdun; also around St. Mihiel, Apremont, Flirey, and Pont-a-Mousson. It admits that the enemy has penetrated a portion of the German trenches on the heights of the Meuse. Fierce fighting continues.

It concludes: "Despite severe losses, it must be supposed that the French, in view of the recent distribution of forces, will continue their attacks."

STILL MOVING FORWARD.

PARIS, April 6th.

To-day's *communiqué* states:—South-west of Vauquois we have gained a foothold on the enemy's works.

Our success at Bois d'Ally resulted in the taking of prisoners and war material.

We have progressed at Bois Brule.

SIX GERMAN BATTALIONS SUCCESSIVELY DESTROYED.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS AROUND VERDUN.

PARIS, April 7th.

The evening *communiqué* says:—

A rainy day has been marked by appreciable progress east of Verdun, where we occupied the village of Gussainville and the summits dominating the River Orne.

We progressed further south in the direction of Maizeray and captured more branches at Ailly and Brule Woods.

Prisoners state that six German battalions were successively destroyed in the course of our recent attacks in Woevre.

We captured a peak south-east of Hartmanns Weiler and advanced beyond it, taking prisoners.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

MARKED INDIVIDUAL SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, April 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French's bulletin states:—It is still quiet, and the weather has limited the activities of our airmen.

We successfully exploded a mine in the region of La Bassee.

German artillery heavily bombarded our front in this region, but the superiority of the snipers on the left of the front secured the immunity of our working parties.

Our troops continue to show marked individual superiority which has a cumulative effect of great military value.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 6th.

The latest casualties include the following:—

Killed.—G. H. Morrison, Second-Lieut. J. Stewart (Irish Guards).

Wounded.—Second-Lieut. H. Bousfield (East Surreys), G. A. Boyle, M. Copeman A. Dampier, Second-Lieut. A. Diamond (Sherwoods), L. Dowding, S. Gudgeon, Second-Lieut. A. H. MacGregor (London Scottish), J. D. MacPherson (Cameronians), C. Massey, J. Savory.

Unofficially reported killed: H. H. S. Marsh, Royal Engineers.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN THE CARPATHIANS.

PETROGRAD, April 7th.

An official *communiqué* states:—

Between March 20th and April 3rd we captured in the Carpathians between Baligrod and Uszok

389 Officers.

33,155 Men.

17 Guns.

101 Machine Guns.

LATER.

Another official *communiqué* states:—Our advance in the Carpathians was continued on the 4th along the whole front from Bartfild to Uzsok. The most noticeable progress was made in the region of the Rostok Pass, near which we captured a very important sector of the principal chain, our advance guards crossing to the southern slopes and occupying the villages of Smolnik and Oroszruska. The Austrian attempts to arrest our advance by counterattacks were repulsed with heavy loss. The retreating Austrians are burning bridges and provision depots.

MISLEADING AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUES.

PETROGRAD, April 7th.

Austrian *communiqués* have been trumpeting successes, obviously with the intention of preventing popular disorders, but a *communiqué* issued on the 3rd inst. admitted that the Austrians had been compelled to retreat a little. This "little retreat" really amounts to sixteen miles, and comprises the whole region between Mesolaboroz and Uzsok. There have been two brilliant successes in the past week north-east of Czernowitz. In the second, on the 4th inst., a Russian cavalry brigade, supported by infantry, stormed a strong Austrian position and destroyed two Honved battalions after a desperate bayonet fight and captured a thousand prisoners.

PRZEMYSL ONCE MORE.

PRISONERS AND BOOTY.

PETROGRAD, April 7th.

An official statement says that all the prisoners have been removed from Przemysl.

Nine Generals, 2,307 officers and 113,890 men have been sent into the interior of Russia. 6,800 sick and wounded, unable to be removed, are kept in the field hospitals and are being attended by 229 captured members of the Austrian Army Medical Service.

The computation of the booty is not yet finished. Up to the present over 900 guns have been counted. Many are serviceable. Depots of munitions are being discovered daily.

The Austrians threw many guns and rifles into the River San and these we are recovering.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

AMSTERDAM, April 6th.

The *Telegraf* has announced that two German submarines have passed through the Scheldt *en route* for the North Sea.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AGAIN BOMBARDING SMYRNA.

ATHENS, April 7th.

The captain of a steamer which has arrived here reports that the British Fleet is again bombarding the forts of Smyrna. On Sunday seaplanes were dropping bombs on the forts.

The Vali of Smyrna has ordered all Europeans to leave the town.

CARDIFF STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 6th.

The Cardiff steamer *Northlands* has been torpedoed. The crew were given five minutes in which to take to the boats, and they were brought to Deal by a Belgian steamer.

GERMANS SEIZE A SWEDISH STEAMER.

COPENHAGEN, April 6th

Germans in the Baltic have seized the Swedish steamer named *England*, which was journeying from South America with a cargo of maize for Stockholm.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING'S EXAMPLE.

LONDON, April 6th.

The King's courage in taking the noble lead in the liquor question is the theme of all the editorials, which anticipate that the example will be generally followed.

THE TOAST OF THE KING.

MAY BE DRUNK IN WATER.

LONDON, April 7th.

Following the precedent established in the previous reign, the toast of the King may be drunk in water.

LABOUR FOR WAR PURPOSES.

LONDON, April 7th.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Kitchener has appointed a Committee to take the necessary steps to provide the additional labour requisite to secure a completely adequate supply of munitions. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Mr. George Macaulay Booth.

The *Times*, commenting on the announcement, says that instead of vesting the control and organisation of industry in one man, the Government has apparently resolved to entrust it to Committees.

Mr. Booth, interviewed, denied that he was Mr. Lloyd George's business man. He said his committee could deal only with guns, rifles and ammunition. Another committee had been dealing for the past few months with high explosives, and other matters, like clothing, hospital arrangements, and transport services, would be dealt with separately.

AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

400,000 OPERATIVES THREATENED WITH IDLENESS.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

A Committee of the American Textile Manufacturers has told President Wilson that 400,000 operatives will be thrown out of work within sixty days unless a way is found of getting dye-stuffs from Germany.

The Cabinet discussed the matter. It was explained that the same raw material is used to make dyes as is used to make explosive, and it was hardly possible that Germany would consent to its export.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

LONDON, April 6th.

The latest market quotations are as follow:—

Copper, 69⅞; rubber, 2s. 5¾d. April and May; selected, 77¼; Spelter, 36½ nominal; wheat afloat 2,735,000, Argentine; linseed, 48s. 9d. sellers; Guzera, 53s. 9d. paid; Rosa Fe, 61s. 3d.; hemp, 33s. March, May, sellers; wheat, 10,900,000; linseed, 166,000; afloat, 333,000; lead, 23½; tin, 171½; iron, 69s. 1d.; peas, 53s. April, May, value; linseed, 52s. 3d. value; oil, 31s. paid, buyers; Shellac neglected; rice 947.; deliveries 507s.; teas—China, 2,016,000; deliveries 3,395,000; Java, 2,506,000; deliveries, 1,948,000; rubber, 2s. 3⅞d., copra 27⅛ buyers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BRITISH ATLANTIC FLEET.

SUPPLIES FROM NEUTRAL PORTS.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

The collector of Customs at New York having alleged that British cruisers have been coaling and receiving supplies from vessels leaving New York, the Admiral of the British Atlantic Fleet has informed the Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, that British warships have received no supplies whatever from American ports, ample supplies being procurable from Halifax and Bermuda, but as warships are frequently relieved supplies are seldom sent.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice communicated the above information to the State Department and added that British warships had been ordered not to obtain supplies from neutral ports.

A GERMAN PROTEST TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

Germany has protested against the detention of the *Odenwald* at Puerto Rico.

GERMAN PRISONERS TRY TO ESCAPE.

LONDON, April 7th.

Some of the German officers imprisoned at Maidenhead have made a clever attempt to escape. Obtaining permission to do some gardening, they made extensive raised flower beds, and it was discovered that these concealed a tunnel cased with wood passing through the concrete foundation of a brick wall.

[This will remind Hongkong readers of the incident which occurred a few months ago at the Kowloon concentration camp, when four prisoners gained their liberty for a very brief space by somewhat similar means.]

GERMAN PRISONERS ESCAPE.

LONDON, April 6th.

Two German officers who were interned in a concentration camp in Denbighshire have escaped. One was an aviator who was rescued in the North Sea.

HUGE CASUALTIES AMONG GERMAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, April 7th.

A French official Note states that the German casualty lists to March 15th show that their losses of officers amount to:—

Killed 9,925

Wounded and missing.....21,351

out of a total peace strength of 52,905. The casualties comprise 100 Generals.

MORE BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

LONDON, April 7th.

Applications for £15,000,000 Treasury Bills totalled £34,430,000. Tenders at £98 7s. 9d. were allotted about one per cent. The average rate was £3 2s. 1d.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY M. VENIZELOS.

ATHENS, April 7th.

M. Venizelos, the late Premier, declares that he did not proceed with attempts to arrive at an understanding with Bulgaria when he learnt of the conclusion of the Austro-German loan to Bulgaria. Some days later the Entente Powers requested Greece to assist Serbia immediately, offering a guarantee against danger from Bulgaria by the despatch to Macedonia of one French and one British Division. In view of the opinion of the General Staff that the guarantee was insufficient, Greece declined the proposal, and the pourparlers ceased.

THE SERBO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

LONDON, April 7th.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Bulgarian Note to Serbia repudiates the Serbian version of the frontier incident and declares that it was solely due to a revolt of Serbian subjects of Turkish nationality who afterwards sought the protection of Bulgarian territory. Bulgarian soldiers tried to protect the Serbian posts. Bulgaria requests Serbia to prevent firing on Bulgarian posts.

The Serbian authorities say that they do not desire to quarrel with Bulgaria, but the latter must prevent difficulties for Serbia being created in Bulgaria.

It is announced that among the dead raiders were Turks and Austrians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESS OF UNION FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, April 6th.

The Union Forces have scored an important success, occupying, without opposition, Warmbad in German South-West Africa.

[Warmbad is about 350 miles east of the mouth and 23 miles north of the Orange River.]

GENERAL VON DER GOLTZ.

AMSTERDAM, April 6th.

General Von der Goltz has arrived at Vienna, and is returning to Constantinople.

RETIREMENT OF A BRITISH JUDGE.

LONDON, April 7th.

Mr. Justice Buckley has retired and has received a Barony.

Mr. Justice Warrington succeeds him.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING CONFERENCE IN JEOPARDY.

PEKING, April 7th.

The discussion between the representatives of China and Japan on the question of judicial rights in South Manchuria has led to an *impasse*. Negotiations were nearly broken off.

THE OPIUM STOCKS.

PEKING, April 7th.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has requested the Government to buy up the existing stocks of opium.

Delegates from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance are being sent to investigate the matter.

KING GEORGE AND THE PRESIDENT.

PEKING, April 7th.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, accompanied by the Councillor of the Legation, had an audience of the President, to whom the Minister presented King George's photograph and a national document (an autograph letter?)

CLAN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

In the absence of adequate funds, and availing itself of the clan spirit of the Chinese people, the Ministry of Education proposes to encourage clan education. During the old-fashioned literary examination period, every tribe or clan in the interior had its own family or clan school for the education of the children of the whole clan. But with the advent of the modern school system, which was entirely managed by the local officials and city gentry, such clan schools have gradually declined in number. The Minister's idea is to encourage the wealthier members of the clan to open modern primary schools to take the place of the official schools, which are mostly impoverished. If circumstances so necessitate, the members of the clan may arrange to support jointly a primary school of the clan. The educational inspectors and educational commissioners have already been instructed to encourage and persuade the gentry to take up the matter at an early date.—*Peking Gazette.*

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT.

A PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

The following is a Presidential Mandate issued last month:—

The relation between China and Japan is like that between the lips and teeth and the same has been friendly hitherto. Negotiations have been going on recently between China and Japan which will in due course come to a peaceful conclusion, since the Wai Chiao Pu has been amicably discussing matters with H.E. the Japanese Minister in Peking. Our merchants and people, however, have misunderstood these affairs and it is reported to me that some have started boycotting Japanese goods and indulged in altercations with Japanese subjects residing in China. This is to be deplored. There are also bad characters who wish to take advantage of this opportunity to create disturbances; such conduct is doubly hateful. Now it should be well known that trade and intercourse by foreigners are rights conceded in treaties with the Powers and all who are so engaged are entitled to protection. Our people, therefore, should strictly adhere to these Treaty provisions. During this time of trouble in Europe, commerce is already at a low ebb; how then can we afford to let other troubles arise at this moment which, if small in extent, will affect merchants while, if extensive, will seriously endanger the general welfare! These facts are quite apparent to those who are clear in sight and judgment. All Chiang Chuns and Governors, who are responsible for local conditions in the provinces, should, therefore, keep a strict and watchful attitude and earnestly advise the people to desist from causing trouble and to forbid them to take any unreasonable steps. Care should also be taken immediately to arrest any rebel who dares to disturb the public peace by taking advantage of the present opportunity, and severe punishment should be meted out so that in the end the general welfare may be maintained and the country saved from danger.

WEDDING AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

KING—HOSKYN.

The wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral yesterday of Mr. Thomas Henry King, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Hongkong, and Miss Jessie Mary Hoskyn, daughter of Surgeon-General Donald T. Hoskyn, R.N., and Mrs. Hoskyn. The Cathedral had been tastefully adorned with flowers and plants for the occasion, and there was a large gathering of the friends and acquaintances of the bride and bridegroom.

The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) officiated at the ceremony, and was assisted by the Chaplain of the Cathedral (Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle). The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a creation of ivory charmeuse, with over-dress of ninon, embroidered with *diamanté* wheat-ears, and a narrow train of charmeuse from the shoulders. She carried a sheaf of lilies. The bride was attended by Miss Dione May, youngest daughter of H.E. the Governor and Lady May, Miss Angel Ormiston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ormiston, and Miss June Looker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Looker, as bridesmaids. They wore dainty dresses of ivory *crêpe-de-chine*, with little coatees of printed ninon in blue and pink, and lace hats, with wreaths of forget-me-nots and roses. They carried Japanese baskets filled with pink roses.

The bride's mother was attired in blue *crêpe de chine*, with mole satin tricorne hat.

Captain R. O. Hutchison, H.K.V.C. (A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor), was "best-man."

The service was choral, and Mr. Denman Fuller (organist of the Cathedral) was at the organ. The hymns sung were "O God our help in ages past," and "O Perfect Love." During the signing of the register, Mr. A. J. England sang a solo, and afterwards Mr. Denman Fuller played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

On leaving the Cathedral after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. King passed under an archway of swords, formed by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (Deputy-Superintendent of Police) Mr. D. Burlingham (Assistant Superintendent of Police in the New Territory), twelve European Inspectors, and four Indian officers of the Police Force.

The reception was held in a large room at the R.N. Hospital, which had been effectively decorated with flags and bunting, and Mr. and Mrs. King received the congratulations of a host of friends.

Among those present in the Cathedral, or at the reception, were H.E. the Governor, Lady May, and Misses May, H.E. Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., Mrs. Kelly, and Miss Kelly, Commodore and Mrs. R. H. Anstruther, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp and Mrs. Kemp, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., and Mrs. Chatham, Hon. Mr. McIlvaine Messer (Captain-Superintendent of Police) and Mrs. Messer, the Rev. N. C. and Mrs. Pope, the Rev. C. L. and Mrs. Cooper Hunt, the Rev. Father Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Dr. and Mrs. Martyn Lobb, Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. McKenny, Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. Justice Hazeland, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Looker, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Agassiz, Commander and Mrs. Basil Taylour, Commander and Mrs. C. Beckwith, Surgeon and Mrs. B. Taylor, and other members of the R.N. Hospital staff, Lt.-Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Rayner, Major and Mrs. Stair Stewart, Major and Mrs. Wakeman, Major Evans and Capt. Heath, R.E., Capt. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolffe, M. and Mlle. Liebert, Messrs. G. E. Anderson and A. E. Carleton (U.S. Consul and Vice-Consul respectively), Mrs. David Landale, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dodwell and Mrs. Butlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. Stodart Kennedy, Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. G. H. Woodcock, Mr. G. H. Sayer, and many others.

The newly-married couple subsequently proceeded to Taipo, and will later go to Japan, for the honeymoon. The bride's going-away dress was a blue charmeuse bodice and skirt, trimmed with old Limerick lace, with a large black hat with upstanding mandarin plume.

There was an exceptionally numerous and varied collection of presents, those of a public nature including:—Warrant-master and sick berth of the R.N. Hospital, large marble clock; R.N. Hospital office staff, pair of silver candlesticks; Catholic Women's League First-Aid class, brass tea tray; subordinate members of the Hongkong Police Force, pair of silver candelabra and silver rosebowl; Police children, silver salver; Jemadars and Sergeants-Major of the Hongkong Police Force, pair of silver vases; Chinese detectives, pair of silver photograph frames, also a pair of valuable old Chinese vases, an ancient Mandarin's button, and a model of a Chinese Mandarin's reception room, in blackwood; Chinese detective office, a number of models of old Chinese weapons. H.E. the Governor and Lady May sent a beautiful Japanese embroidered screen; the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), a silver inlaid tea-tray; and the Commissioner of Police in Canton (Lieut.-General Tang Iu Kwong), a silver toilet set.

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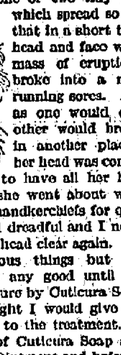
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[68-7

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 11.10 a.m.—Pressure has increased considerably over China, which is now covered by a moderate anti-cyclone; it has decreased quickly over Japan and the Loochoos.

The depression has deepened and is now central over N. Japan. An area of relatively low pressure extends from Annam to the south-east of Formosa.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.23 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7TH APRIL, 1915, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock ...	7 a.	29.67	31	—	NNW	0	s
Nemuro	6 a.	29.57	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hakodate	"	29.65	—	—	WSW	1	—
Tokio	"	29.65	—	—	NNW	1	—
Kochi	"	29.72	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki	"	29.88	—	—	NNW	2	—
Kagoshima ...	"	29.78	—	—	NNW	2	—
Oshima	"	29.79	—	—	N	2	—
Naha	"	29.83	—	—	NNW	2	—
Ishi'jima	"	29 97	—	—	N	2	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.97	—	—	SW	1	—
Chefoo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei ...	"	30.07	37	53	W	3	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.21	36	—	WNW	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.12	42	—	NNW	4	cm
Sharp Peak ...	7 a.	30.19	54	80	NE	4	o
Amoy	6 a.	30.00	58	88	NE	1	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiheku	5 a.	30.07	55	96	E	2	r
Taichu	"	29.92	61	—	NNW	2	r
Tainan	"	29.89	68	—	NE	4	r
Koshun	"	29.86	73	—	NNW	7	c
Pescadores ...	"	29.93	66	—	NE	7	o
Canton	6 a.	30.10	60	76	N	3	b
Hongkong ...	"	30.04	64	51	N	3	b
Gap Rock	"	30.02	—	—	NNE	3	c
Macao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pauliea	6 a.	30.05	70	69	NNW	4	o
Tourane.....	"	29.86	77	—	SSE	2	cf
Cape St. James	"	29.91	79	—	SE	2	o
Aparri	"	29.92	77	92	—	0	o
Dagupan	"	29.91	77	90	WSW	1	o
Manila	"	29.93	70	91	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.93	70	91	—	0	b
Tacloban	"	29.93	75	94	NW	1	o
Iloilo	"	29.91	73	100	N	2	b
Surigao	"	29.92	72	91	—	0	b
Labuan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7 RAIN in inches, t tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 7th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.86	30 09	30 14
Temperature ,, ...	80	64	73
Humidity..... ...	84	51	35
Wind Direction ...	SW	North	NE
,, Force	5	3	2
Weather	cq	b	c
Rain.....	—	022	—

Highest open air Temperature on 6th ... 81

Lowest open air Temperature on 6th ,, 70

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 8th to 14th April, 1915.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong. Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong. Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	8	No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
		4 22 a	6 3		
Fri.	9	m 7 24	4 6	m 0 6	1 3
		5 42 a	6 3	m 11 15	4 2
Satur.	10	m 7 38	4 7	m 0 50	1 4
		6 49 a	6 3	0 26 a	3 6
Sun.	11	m 7 56	5 0	m 1 25	1 6
		7 43 a	6 2	1 30 a	3 0
Mon.	12	m 8 16	5 3	m 1 54	1 8
		8 28 a	6 1	2 5 a	2 4
Tues.	13	m 8 35	5 6	m 2 22	2 0
		9 11 a	5 8	2 46 a	1 9
Wed.	14	m 8 54	6 0	m 2 49	2 2
		9 53 a	5 5	3 26 a	1 6

HUNGER STRUCK.

THE COMING ECONOMIC CRISIS IN GERMANY.

[BY COLONEL F. N. MAUDE, C.B., IN "THE STANDARD."]

In face of the carefully reasoned statements of Professor Ashley in his paper on the "Economic Situation in Germany," it will be difficult, it ought to be impossible, for even the most pessimistic of our readers to refuse credence to the view of the severity of the crisis in that country on which I have so often insisted in these columns.

The Professor confirms what I have always stated—namely, that the data on which the Germans based their first calculations as to the stocks of grain available were, in fact, very serious overestimates to begin with, and that, thanks to the failure of the authorities to step in at an earlier date with restrictive regulations, the state of affairs is now far worse than it otherwise need have become. But in a paper of that nature the Professor clearly could not trace out the actual influence which this admitted shortage must necessarily exert; he had to content himself with stating the figures, and allowing his hearers to fill in the picture they frame, each for himself.

I am under no such restrictions, however, and the picture as I paint it is a good deal less reassuring for the Germans than even Professor Ashley's far from rose-coloured anticipations. My point is, that on a reasoned economical statement of quantities available and their weekly consumption it is impossible for the statistician to take adequate account of the cumulative effect of the fears of many people when the dread spectre of starvation looms in sight.

For this one must go to military history, and note how human nature has always acted under similar circumstances where hunger, following military failure, begins to threaten a vast area—not a single town or city.

A NAPOLEONIC PARALLEL.

The classic examples will be found in the histories of the Northern Provinces of France during the years of 1813-1814, when the knowledge of Napoleon's waning power began gradually to come home to the villagers and the small tillers of the soil. The conditions then were singularly parallel to those now beginning to prevail, and on the whole the heart of the German cultivator with which he must face the trouble before him is by no means as staunch or tolerant of suffering in this twentieth century of softer conditions as was the heart of his French prototypes bred in sterner circumstances one hundred years ago.

What happened then is happening now; the whole able-bodied manhood of France had been drained out of the country, and only old men, cripples, and women were left behind to plough or reap fields; and the women had grown suspicious of the Emperor's power. They were most intolerant of the new edicts constantly being showered upon them.

Though it was never necessary to commandeer grain wholesale in those days, many and vexatious requisitions were constantly called for, and to all these the villagers at last opposed a passive resistance. The Emperor's writ, in fact, ceased to run, and there were no able-bodied police left to enforce it. Cattle and horses were driven into the hills, grain was buried in out-of-the-way-places, and the authorities not being able, in their own country, to employ torture and violence were powerless, and the supplies needed could not be called in.

This is precisely what will begin to happen before long all through the German agricultural districts, and the food riots we are reading about even now are indications of the coming storm. The peasant remains the peasant all the world over, and once his womenfolk's slow-moving brains are quickened and they turn mulish, compulsion ceases to work—away, that is, from the great main arteries. By degrees the contagion spreads through the market women to the country towns, and then to the industrial suburbs, and it slides over the land like a moving bog.

A GRIM OUTLOOK.

Captured letters from German soldiers (of which, of course, many hundreds more are seen by our Staff than ever get into the papers) show clearly the sign of the coming rot. Though it is possible that grain enough to last, with caution, till the next harvest may actually be in the country, that wheat will never be forthcoming for any other needs but that of its owners, the farmers. I look upon increasing stringency, rising to famine, from this cause, as so absolutely certain that it is now a matter of indifference whether we declare food to be contraband or not. The neutral ships available cannot carry a tenth of the amount really needed, and what they do carry, it must be remembered, *has to be paid for in gold.*

Every time the German submarines blow up a neutral the cost of insurance goes up, and it would not be difficult to calculate out a point where the activity of the submarines would automatically cut off all neutral supplies altogether. And this is the moment and these are the conditions under which Germany finds herself compelled to go to her people for a further war loan of unspecified dimensions. Not one word of the promises held out to the original lenders has been kept, and in spite of the activity of the German Press Bureaux news is filtering in through every neutral frontier, telling the German people at least something of the very hard facts of the grim case which is theirs. People may be cheered for a day or two by picture postcards showing the sinking of the British Fleet, but the German of property, as I have known him, needs some better security than flaming postcards and posters before he will part with his hard-earned savings.

A caul is being advertised for sale in a London newspaper. Presumably there are still to be found folk of sufficient faith to regard these things as powerful charms against death by drowning. The price is "five pounds, or near offer," which does not seem too much if the caul can be relied upon to do its duty in emergency.

A WORLD-BLOCKADE.

HOW WE ARE STRANGLING OUR ENEMIES.

[BY "PALL MALL GAZETTE" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

No blockade has yet been proclaimed in this war—not even by Germany who, to this extent, had sufficient sense of humour not to make herself ridiculous. But the blockade of the Turko-Austro-Hungaro-German Alliance is already close. The point is, whether it could be made more stringent by being formally proclaimed.

This is due partly to the lack of neutral ships to carry goods, on which stress has often been laid in these columns, partly to the fact that a great part of those commodities which our enemies require to purchase from abroad come from the British Empire, or from the countries of our Allies. The only great producing States which are not at war are the States of North and South America.

The latest evidence of stringency is to be found in a message from a correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Constantinople, who says that, owing to the inferior type of coal available, the *Goeben* can now no longer make more than 10 knots. He adds that the coal supply is so low that, before long, there will be no electricity for light or trams, and no gas.

A WIDE LOOK ROUND.

Let us take a look round the world. Beginning with the North Sea, Great Britain shuts out whatever she declares contraband from Antwerp and the German ports, as well as from the neutral ports of Holland and Denmark. She has only to declare other commodities contraband to shut these out too. The next possible door by which supplies for Germany and Austria can enter is Italy. Here, again, British and French seapower, together with the Italian regulations, avails, or should avail, to stop contraband of war. The Austrian ports on the Adriatic are firmly sealed by the French Fleet.

But Greece might be an entrepôt through which goods could enter Turkey, either by way of Salonika—where it would be difficult to stop contraband of war—or through the ports of Asia Minor, where innocent goods could, of course, be landed. But are the Greeks going to help the Turks—much?

EAST OF SUEZ.

Southward, the Suez Canal is held by the British and Egyptians, and the ports of the Red Sea are watched, with due tenderness for Mohammedan pilgrims to the Holy Places. We hold the head of the Persian Gulf. Next, India, Burmah, the Malay Peninsula, French Cochin China intervene, and then we get to China, and here the only railway by which goods could be sent to Turkey or the German Powers is in Japanese and Russian hands.

Only in the Baltic have our enemies freedom of movement by sea, and trade there can only be carried on with the Scandinavian countries.

SCARCELY A SALLY-PORT LEFT.

Even by land, the communication between the German Powers and their Turkish Ally is almost cut off. The Russians hold command of the Black Sea, and the entry of Roumania into the war or a successful junction of the Russians and Serbians would complete the isolation of the Sultan's Empire.

It is the most gigantic siege in history,—the siege of three Empires, with scarce a sally-port left. It is almost too great for the mind to take in, and that is, perhaps, why the full significance of the strangulation which we and our Allies are inflicting upon our enemies is hardly as yet realised.

If a blockade were formally proclaimed it would apply to the German ports on the North Sea, the Adriatic ports of Austria, the Turkish ports in Asia Minor and the Red Sea, and the ports of the Persian Gulf.

ENEMY'S WANING OPTIMISM.

There can be no doubt, judging from private correspondence, says the official Eye-witness, that the feeling in Germany towards the war is changing. They are probably as determined as ever to fight to the last, but the early optimism and confidence are vanishing. It would appear, also, that the drain upon the enemy's manhood is having a depressing effect. It is reported that even *Ersatz* reservists who are suffering from ailments which should render them unfit for military service, are being called up, and the supply of sound *Ersatz* reservists is exhausted in some districts. Some letters speak of the calling up of the untrained Landsturm, which represents a large reserve still available to make good the wastage of war.

Many prisoners' letters are eloquent of depression. Witness the tone of the following extract:—

Bieber, January 15th, 1915.—We are glad the holidays are over. As was expected they were dull and sad. In our everyday work we can forget the troubles which the war has brought and will still bring us. It is time to think of the end. Enough sacrifices have already been made, but there seems no prospect of peace. We also feel the war at home. Foodstuffs have disappeared. Flour is rare and one may not bake at night. Cakes, my own delight, may not be made. We should all be happy if the end came soon—misery increases day by day.

Another, however, dated January 28th, is very different in tone, and betrays the old delusion that peace will be concluded with Russia:—

From Russia comes good news—"Praise be to God"—so that one may take it that it will soon be finished over there. It is not settled that you might have to go to Russia as reinforcements; we will hope for the best. Otto writes that it is not at all pleasant on the Russian front. The food is bad; every day bacon and peas.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S FEAT IN DARDANELLES.

SINKING OF "MESSUDIYEH."

A vivid account of the great daring and skill displayed by Commander Holbrook and the crew of the submarine B11, which sank the Turkish battleship Messudiyeh in the Dardanelles, is supplied by Victor Westall, serving on his Majesty's ship Hindukoosh with a submarine flotilla. He says:

On the morning of December 13, at 3 a.m., the B11 left for the entrance of the Dardanelles. Having fully charged her battery—that is, with electricity, which gives the submarine's propelling power whilst under the surface—the captain gives the order "Down bridge rails, prepare to dive." The crew go below, the captain last; he closes the conning tower lid. He then sings out "Diving stations." The men get to their posts. Two are at the torpedo-tubes, one at each main ballast-tank kingston, one at the hydroplane wheel, another at the submerged steering position, another at the motor switches; the engineer is there at the group of vents which allows the air to escape as the water floods the tanks. The next order comes from the captain, "Flood main ballast." Each kingston is opened, the water rushes in, and the boat begins to sink. The tanks are full, the gauge is showing 7ft., not quite deep enough, so the auxiliary ballast tanks are opened, the tanks slowly fill, and the gauge now shows 10ft. "Close everything" is next heard from the voice in the conning-tower—these boats are never under the surface unless under way, as there is a tank known as the buoyancy tank, which is never flooded, and always sufficient buoyancy for the boat to come to the surface when the motors are stopped.

The boat is now what we called trimmed. Then we get the order to dive, say, 16ft., so that the periscope is just on the surface. The hydroplanes are put to dive and the motors are started to the ahead position. It does not take long to get down, for I have dived that boat B 11 to 65 ft. in 1½ minute. She is now feeling the effects of the strong current which runs down from the Black Sea. The captain is satisfied with things so far, so gives the order, "Take her down to 60 ft." At 11.45 a.m., the boat is brought to the surface to see where they are. To the captain's surprise there is a ship not far away—and a Turk too. "Down again to 40 ft.; charge firing-tank; flood torpedo tube; stand by to fire." All this in one breath. "Up again to 15 ft. (she is within range), fire." The torpedo has gone, as you say, to blow the Turks and Germans to heaven. The shot was a good one, for an explosion is heard. Now to get back to safety. Guns from the shore are doing their best to hit the submarine, but she soon gets out of the danger of the guns, and is at 40 ft. again.

NINE HOURS SUBMERGED.

We will just have a look at the target to satisfy curiosity. She is sinking by the stern, so all is well. Down to 60ft. "What was that?" At 30ft. the submarine has struck. For ten minutes she grates the bottom—shingle, no doubt. There is no panic in the boat, for the captain, Lieutenant Holbrook, is very trustworthy. She is off the bottom and in the deep channel again, so at 60ft., the boat gets as far as Helles Point. Next comes the order, "Surface." The surface is reached. "Blow all main ballast." The water is forced from the tanks by a pressure of air, the tanks are empty, the gas-engine is started, and out she comes victorious, to report a safe return and a ship hit, after being 9½ hours submerged. No wonder all England gives praise for such a grand feat, and no one will realise more what dangers have been dared than we who know the working of the boats.

Next day B 9 ventured up, but as soon as her periscope came into the view of the Turks no fewer than eight mines blew up around her. Yet she came out unhurt. This was more of a God-send than that of the other boat, for though she dived to 85 feet she struck a sandbank, and came up until 4 feet was showing on the gauge. She was ashore right enough, but no shot from a gun hit her, and after an anxious time escaped.

MARVEL OF NORTH SEA FIGHT.

HITTING A BLUR ON THE HORIZON AT TEN MILES.

In an article in the *Journal of Commerce* shipbuilding and engineering edition "Fiat Lux" dwells on the astounding shooting of the British battle cruisers in the North Sea action. In the action of Tsushima in 1905 the first rounds were fired at a range of approximately 6,000 yards. The report of Admiral Beatty's action in the North Sea on the 24th of January states that the first shot was fired at a range of 18,000 yards, and hits were made at 17,000 yards, roughly speaking ten miles. The writer goes on:—

"Assuming that the freeboard to the weather decks in the rival squadrons is in both cases 17 feet, then the whole of the hull of the one is below the horizon when viewed from the level of the weather deck of the other at this range of ten miles. By ascending to a point on the mast 50 feet above the water level, rather more than one-half of the enemy's hull can, theoretically, be seen, and by ascending 100 feet the whole of the hull can be seen, theoretically, and with dead calm water.

"Even under the most favourable conditions that could reasonably be expected at this time of the year in the North Sea the enemy's vessels could certainly not have been more than a blur on the horizon to the gunner, and even the men at the range-finders could have seen but little more. With anything like a swell or sea running neither the gunners nor the range takers could have seen the enemy's hulls at all for half the time of the opening action; it therefore shows the wonderful skill of our sailors, and is intensely gratifying to the layman to learn that the guns of our magnificent battle-cruisers can hit hard, hit fast, and keep on hitting an enemy that they practically cannot see whilst the vessels are tearing through the water at a rate of 34 land miles per hour.

"It would appear that at no time was the range much less than 12,000 yards, i.e., practically the range that it had been frequently thought the opening rounds would be fired. . . .Owing to the enormous range and the consequent comparatively steep angle of descent it is probable that few projectiles got through the armour of the *Derfflinger*, *Seydlitz*, and *Moltke*, and hence their engines were not seriously damaged, thus allowing them to keep up nearly full speed. The havoc caused on the decks and upper works, however, must have been frightful.

"In the action off the Falkland Islands, it appears that the *Invincible* opened fire at a range of about 15,000 yards, and the *Scharnhorst* was sunk whilst a distance of between 10,000 and 11,000 yards separated her from the *Carnarvon*, the vessel which administered the *coup de grace* to her."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY AT WORK.

AN IMMENSE MACHINE.

I left Warsaw one day last week (writes M. Philips Price to the *Manchester Guardian*, dated Warsaw, January 1), a dull leaden sky overhead and an icy drizzle in my face. I sped through the streets of Warsaw in a car, racing past grimy factory chimneys, through narrow alleys with their Hebrew inhabitants. Hardly less inviting was the country that lay beyond. Seas of black, slimy mud covered the roads, the endless plain of Central Poland was covered with half-melted snow, the poplar trees that lined the roadsides were scarred and barked by soldiers who had sought fuel on their way to the front. Here and there lay the skeleton of a dead horse or a heap of blood-stained rags left by a wounded soldier. The rumble of distant artillery could be heard faintly towards the east—or, to be correct, it was felt vibrating the air without causing definite sound. Inhabitants of wayside farms peeped through half-opened doors with a look of half-curiosity, half-anxiety, which is always a sign that war is afoot.

I soon became aware of the immensity of the Russian military machine. Large bodies of troops and transport were on the road. Great caravans, often miles long, of carts laden with food, hay, and ammunition blocked our way. Our motor often was dodging in and out of a maze of wheels, horses' legs, and lines of fur-capped men. It was my general impression that the transport machinery of Russia's great army is working smoothly, if slowly. The materials arrive at their destination without hitch or breakdown, though not, of course, with the rapidity of a Western army, having regard to the less perfect roads and means of communication.

HORSES FROM SIBERIA.

Occasionally we had amusing incidents when we met a train of transports with horses from Siberia who had never seen a motor. In spite of the frantic endeavours of the drivers the whole train was generally to be seen after a few minutes careering over the fields in every direction, distributing their burdens as they went.

A long ride in the dark and I reached a hospital train at the very end of a railway behind the Russian lines. Here I made my abode for the night with a company of ambulances and Red Cross workers. We sat in second-class carriages with all doors and windows closed, with a stove burning, the air dense with tobacco smoke, drinking cups of boiling tea, and all talking at once on subjects varying from the ruins of ancient Rome to the price of tooth-paste in Poland, while the roar of artillery (only a mile or so distant) shook the carriage from side to side. The Russian never loses his love of association and his communicative nature even under the stress of war.

Next morning I set out to try and get down to the place where, along a strip of forest on the bank of a river, the Russian and German lines stood facing each other. I borrowed a trolley which worked by a handle, and with a couple of Polish students (Red Cross workers) crept gingerly down the railway, with a view of reaching first the Russian artillery positions on our side of the forest. About midday we reached the station of ——, and found a heap of charred ruins. It had been shelled a few days previously by the Germans in the attempt to locate the Russian battery close by. In this object, however, they had failed. Soon it was apparent that they were going to make the attempt again, for just as we were about to proceed down the line, the crescendo scream of a shrapnel, followed by a loud report overhead and the patter of the grape shot in a field close by, told us the German gunners were getting their range again. We forged ahead, thinking that we might get into the zone in which the shells would be bursting behind us. Before long we found that they were aiming at the Russian battery about 500 yards away from us, for some dozen or more shrapnel burst over us slightly to the left, and the Russian battery answered with a round of three shots fired all at once. So we beat a hasty retreat and spent the next half-hour in watching at a distance of half a mile an interesting artillery duel, in which some 20 shells burst over the ruined station we had just visited. In the end the German battery stopped and the Russian continued a few casual shots all that afternoon. By evening the Germans had withdrawn, but we could not make out its destination.

TEA AND ARTILLERY.

Later in the day I watched a fresh Russian battery which had been sent down by rail from Warsaw being unloaded from the trucks. The job was in the hands of an officer and some 20 men. They first sat down on the railway bank and began to discuss how to do it. The officer asked advice from his men, and in common council they decided on a plan. They then felt that it might go better with a cup of tea, so they lit a fire and had a "chai put," to which I was invited. Then they got to work, and all worked together, the officer with the men. At last the guns were got off, and away they went in the direction of the lines with shouts and cracking of whips.

That evening the wounded began to come in. Fine, lusty young men, they bore their sufferings with the stoic fortitude of the Slav. They held in their hands the icons, which they carried with them. "Look," said one of them to me, "my mother gave me that. She said if I kept it I should not be killed, for it is the picture of St. Vladimir. I shall become well, for I have the icon.

Another one told me how he and two others were the only wounded in his battalion for the day. That he attributed to the fact that the regimental priest had three times that day walked up and down in front of the trenches bearing aloft the Orthodox cross. "How could Nemtsi shoot straight if our priest did that?"

Wandering southward on foot behind the lines, I came to a little spot where some Russian soldiers were squatting round a fire. I went up and squatted down too, making the excuse that my hands were cold. I told them I was a friend, and they told me they were just back from the trenches for three days' rest. They all came from Bessarabia, but they had no idea in which part of Russia that was. All they knew was that its name was Bessarabia, that bread was cheaper there than in Poland, and that it was three days' journey in the train from where they were. "I don't know, brother," one of them then said to me, "how it is with you in England, but here the guns shoot every day. Will the war end soon? If it goes long, it will be bad. But who knows what will happen? May God give us victory. His help is needed for that.

They wanted to know how many soldiers there were in England—they did not know that England was an island—and they were anxious to know how much an English soldier got in food and pay. They told me that a Russian soldier got 3½ lb. of black rye bread; 1 lb. of meat, 12 solotniks of sugar, with tea and soup. I asked them if they had seen the Germans and what they thought of them. "They are just like us," said one. "People in the world are all the same, but the Governments are different."

"A DEMOCRACY IN ARMS."

AMERICAN VIEW OF KITCHENER'S FORCE.

"They call it Kitchener's Army," but what I have seen is something far greater than an army. It is a democracy in arms."

Equipped with a permit from Lord Kitchener, Mr. Henry Noble Hall, an American journalist, recently visited Aldershot to judge for himself the recruits in training there. Quoted above is his opinion as recorded in a striking article in the *Field*.

"Here," he continues "is the village blacksmith and the village parson, the squire's son and the young farmer, the miner and the mechanic, the factory hand and the city clerk, the artisan and the college graduate, the business man and the doctor, the lawyer and the tradesman. This man was a stock broker, this other waited at table, or measured tape, or washed dishes. They have come, of their own free will, from cottage and castle, to offer their lives to their country, for they know that England's cause is just.

"These are the men who are going to crush militarism, and when the task is accomplished those who are left will lay aside their khaki and their guns and go back to work just as quietly as they came

"Yes," you will say, "but what kind of soldiers do they make?" The answer is—and I am understanding the truth—they are equal to the finest regular troops that England has ever put in the field at any period of her history.

"That is not the snap judgment of a newspaperman; it is the deliberate opinion of professional soldiers, of white-haired Generals who have fought in or seen every war in the last half century.

COUNTRY'S NAME SAFE.

"And you do not have to be in Aldershot long to realise that Kitchener's Army is as clean-lipped as it is clean limbed. That these men can be turned loose on to Germany without fear of their doing anything that will tarnish country's name.

"They will outrage no women, and plunder no property, nor will they set houses on fire except as military necessity dictates. But God pity the men who have to face them with arms in their hands. For these are not men to ask quarter, and I do not think that they will give it."

Describing what he saw in some detail Mr. Hall writes:—"As I make my way towards the men an officer joins me and explains in a few words. These are men for the ambulance corps. Some have only just joined, and are still in civilian clothes, others have had nearly four months' training, and are about ready to go to the front. They are a fine set of men, mostly of the city type and one of them is a curate still in broadcloth. I mention it to the officer, who smiles and says, 'Yes, there are eight parsons just among those men there, but most of them get into the artillery. They make fine gunners.'

BEING TAUGHT ESSENTIALS.

"It was all just as in real warfare. That is one thing about Kitchener's army," says Mr. Hall, recording his impressions of an artillery inspection. "It is being taught to ride and shoot and to skirmish and to dig trenches and to belly-crawl, and to charge and to do all those things. Ceremonial drills will come later, but for the present the men are being taught to fight, and it is astounding how quickly they have learned the modern game.

"This is where England's love of sports has stood her in good stead; this is where the training that she has given her sons on the village greens and on the playing-fields of her public schools has told. All these men have played games, and now they are learning to play the greatest of all games. But they are doing it as sportsmen. It is sport sobered by duty.

"Here comes a company far better than the rest. The captain, a splendid fellow, high-seated on a fine charger, flushes with pride as the staff officer at my side hails him by name. He has not the easy fox-hunting seat of some of the officers who have just ridden by, but his every movement is the acme of military perfection. As he rides past my guide turns to me and says, "He used to be in my old regiment, the Grenadier Guards. He was our instructor."

All glory to you, Mr. Atkins! Private, corporal, colour-sergeant, instructor, and now a captain! Since I have been in England I have seen many men who have risen from the ranks, and what splendid officers some of them make!

"They are no braver than the men who get commissions on leaving a military academy, or on passing out of an officers' training corps. They could not be. But they are men who have grown up in the game, and who are broke to the matter of war."

THE INDIANS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

The Viceroy received the following message from Field-Marshal Sir John French:

"I am glad to be able to inform your Excellency that the Indian troops under General Sir James Willcocks fought with great gallantry and marked success in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and the subsequent fighting which took place on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of this month. The fighting was very severe and the losses heavy, but nothing daunted them. Their tenacity, courage and endurance were admirable and worthy of the best traditions of the soldiers of India."

The Viceroy sent the following to General Sir James Willcocks: "I have just received from Field-Marshal Sir John French a telegram informing me of the great gallantry and marked success with which the Indian troops under your command fought in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and the subsequent operations which took place on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of this month. I shall be glad if you will be so good as to convey to the Indian troops on behalf of myself, the Commander-in-Chief, the Government and people of India, our warm admiration of their gallant behaviour and our confidence that they will ever maintain before the enemy the best traditions of the Indian army."

THE NAVY LIST.

Commenting on the fact that the official Navy List is not on sale and apparently will not be available for the public, the naval correspondent of *The Times* remarks that a good many people expected that this reference book would cease to be published after the outbreak of war; but the authorities continued to circulate it in the ordinary way, no doubt for good reasons, among which may have been the fact that its issue was mentioned at the second Hague Conference. It was therein prescribed that converted merchant ships, in addition to bearing the external marks of warships, were to fly the war instead of the commercial flag, and their captains' names were to be published in the Navy List of the State to which they belonged. Germany has not followed this rule, and there is, indeed, nothing to show that the Navy List should be issued for general information. It is, moreover, in accordance with the practice during the greater part of the old wars that no official list should be published. If the book is withheld from public circulation, it will be the first time such a thing has happened for a century.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, T. Odner, 6th April—Bangkok 30th March, Rice—Thoresen & Co.

BANCA, British str., 3,794, A. M. King, 5th April—Yokohama 20th March, General.—P. & O. Co.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,206, Morse, 1st April—Bangkok 23rd March, Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,463, F. C. Gambill, 28th March—Melbourne 19th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHENGTU, British str., 1,338, Speed 6th April—Bangkok 30th March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, Nils Hjorth, 1st April—Bangkok 22nd March, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

CHIYUEN, British str., 1,177, W. Ross, 27th March—Shanghai 24th March, General.—Chinese.

CHUNGKING, British str., 1,131, Rees Lewis, 6th April—Swatow 5th April, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEVAWONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 6th April—Saigon 2nd April, Rice and General.—Chinese.

ESANG, British str., 1,127, M. P. Baker, 4th April—Dalny 29th March, Grain.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 801, Y. Christensen, 1st April—Bangkok 23rd March, Rice—Chinese.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 2nd April—Saigon 29th March, Rice and Rice Meal.—Douglas Lapraik Co.

HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, Spencer Wilde. 3rd April—Saigon 30th March, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HELIOS, Norwegian str., 860, A. Arundsen, 2nd April—Bangkok 27th March, General.—Order.

HILD, Norwegian str., 747, G. Jensen, 3rd April—Bangkok 25th March. Rice.—Chinese.

HINSANG, British str., 1,885, A. C. Kennedy, 30th March—Sandakan 24th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, French str. 762, Marquerite, 28th March—Hoihow 27th March, General.—A. R. Marty.

KASHING, British str., 1,134, Byers, 2nd April—Bangkok 26th March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

KENJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,164, D. Imaidzumi, 4th April—Haiphong 2nd April, General.—Order.

KENKON MARU, Japanese str., 2,109, S.S. Asaki, 1st April—Weihaiwei 26th March, Coal.—Mutsui Busan Kaisha.

KUM CHOW, British str., 1,450, J. H. Martin, 4th April—Saigon 31st March, General.—Order.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,408, J. McArthur, 30th March—Shanghai 28th March, General.—Chinese.

KWANGTAH, Chinese str., 1,356, Charters Stewart, 5th April—Shanghai 2nd April, General.—Chinese.

LOONG SANG, British str., 1,092, Leask, 6th April—Manila 3rd April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MAGDALA, Swedish str., 3,995, Anderson, 5th April—Sabang 29th March, General.—Swedish East Asiatic & Co.

MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,180, N. A. Starkey, 5th April—Saigon 1st April, Rice and Flour.—Order.

ON SANG, British str., 1,787, G. T. Tough, 4th April—Calcutta 20th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PERA NANG, British str., 1,022, Flashman, 5th April—Bangkok 29th April, Rice.—Order.

SULTAN VAN LANGKAT, Dutch str., 2,292, T. Tries, 30th March—Singapore 23rd March, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

TAKSANG, British str., 979, W. McClure, 5th April—Hongay 2nd April, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TELENA, British str., 3,124, Thackray, 1st April—Shanghai 28th March, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

TENYO MARU, Japanese str., 7,268, S. Togo, 2nd April—San Francisco 6th March, General—T. K. K.

TUNGUS, Norwegian str., 1,039, C. Cornelinson, 5th April—Swatow 4th April, Rice.—Chinese.

WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,081, Asai, 3rd April Miike 26th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAI SHING, British str., 1,170, Pickne11, 5th April—Bangkok 30th March, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WENCHOW, British str., 650, Purslow, 4th April—Hoihow and Pakhoi 3rd April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,436, John Cantell, 3rd April—Penang 22nd March, General.—Dodwell & Co.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,209, E. L. Jones, 5th April—Shanghai 1st April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

YOKOHAMA MARU Japanese str., 4,010, S. Komatsubara, 4th April—Yokohama 22nd March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [383

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios, at the Old Post Office, Queen's Rd. Central, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Saturday, 10th April:—
Noon—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Milestones."

Monday, 12th April:—
Noon—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Mrs. Dot."

Tuesday, 13th April:—
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Diplomacy."

Wednesday, 14th April:—
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"When Knights Were Bold."

Thursday, 15th April:—
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Raffles."

Friday, 16th April:—
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Nobody's Daughter."

Saturday, 17th April:—
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"What the Butler Saw.

Tuesday, 20th April:—
NOON—Toeranpie Rubber Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,105, J. Doyle, 6th April—Port Parseval 3rd April, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, A. Mackenzie, 7th April—Singapore 1st April, General.—Chinese.
HAIMUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 7th April—Swatow 6th April, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
JINSEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,347, T. Terada, 6th April—Bombay *vid* Singapore 31st March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 2,015, Y. Yamamoto, 7th April—Swatow 6th April, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KITANO MARU, Japanese str., 8,538, F. E. Cope, 7th April—London 28th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
TEUCER, British str., 5,817, W. Yardwood, 7th April—Kutchinotzu 3rd April, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.
YEDDO, Swedish str., 2,503, J. M. Ranstrom, 6th April—Singapore 31st March, General.—Swedish Trading Company.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
7th April.

HAIMUN, British str., for Swatow.
KEIJO MARU, Japanese str., for Haiphong.
TAK SANG, British str., for Shamghai.
TAMING, British str., for Manila.
WENCHOW, British str., for Pakhoi.

DEPARTURES.

7th April.

DAGFIN, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
HERCULES, British str., for Manila.
LUCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
SUNGKIANG, British str., for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kitano Maru*, from London, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Crutchfield, Mrs. A. Fair, Mr. C. Fumagalli, Miss L. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Rich and baby, Dr. and Mrs. L. Norsworthy, Mr. W. T. Robinson, Mr. G. H. Rouse, Baroness von Stockhausen, Mr. E O. Rutter, Mr. N. H. Schrogardus, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Whitaker.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kitano Maru*, for Japan, Mr. J. Permahomed, Mr. D. Fazalbhoy, Mr. H. E. Gibson, Mr. Yamabuchi, Mr. H. Semoo, Master McClure, Miss H. M. Haigh, Mrs. F. J. McClure, Miss McClure, Mrs. Bain, infant and amah, Miss E. M. Rymer, Miss M. McCraw, Mrs. A. M. Rymer, Mr. H. M. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Clark, Miss H. M. Knight, Miss D. M. Goodban, Mr. and Mrs. F. Owston, Rev. and Mrs. H. F. Steele, four children, Mrs. W. S. Thornton, Miss M. P. Jenkin, Mr. H. D. Fazalbhoy, Mr. W. H. Fraser, Lady S Stopford, Mrs. E. Sarsenti, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Rick, Mrs. R. K. Douglas, Mr. Yoshida, Mr. S. Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Elliot, Mrs. W. L. Watkins, Mr. E. H. Reynell, Mr. L. de Gieter, Miss Seth, Mrs. Owen, infant and amah, Mr. A. Depaifve, Mr. K. Makino, Mr. M. Okuda, Mr. K. Oki, Mr. F. S. Claen, Mr. Katz, Mr. and Mrs. Uyeda, Mrs. Katz, Mrs. E. Aveyard, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. McPherson and infant, Messrs. M. Odasa, T. Tomoeda, H. Yunoki, H. Uyenishi, B. K. Joshi, and Y. Abulnarin.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The silk despatched hence per T.K.K. str. *Shinyo Maru* on the 23rd February was delivered in New York on the 27th March.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 28th March, a.m.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern* left Sydney for this port on the 29th March, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th April.

The A.O. str. *Taiyuan* left Sydney for Hongkong via Australian and Philippine ports on the 25th March, and may be expected to arrive on or about 19th April.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Malta* left Singapore for this port on the 4th inst., evening, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 9th inst., at about 5 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Barber Line str. *Bolton Castle* for Hongkong *vid* Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Tungshing, from Swatow, is due in Hongkong 8th April.
Fooksang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 9th April.
Cheongshing, from Chefoo, is due in Hongkong 12th April.
Laisang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 15th April.
Kumsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 18th April.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Carnarvonshire, from Japan, is due in Hongkong 15th April.
Monmouthshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 17th May.
Merionethshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 30th May.

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To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, this Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str. ..	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	CARNARVONSHIRE ...	Brit. str. ..	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	On 11th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c	NORE	Brit. str. ..	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str. ..	—	T. Sato...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS...	ERNEST SIMONS	Fren. str...	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 1st May, at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	KALONO	Brit. str. ..	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED ...	On 10th May.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA S'HAI, & JAPAN	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str. ..	—	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRADEO	Brit. str. ..	—		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO...	About 25th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	BOLTON CASTLE	Brit. str. ..	—		DODWELL & Co., LTD...	About End of April.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c. ...	TENYO MARU	Jap. str. ..	—	E. Bent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA ...	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C. ...	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str. ..	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c. ...	MONGOLIA	Am. str. ...	—	Emery Rice...	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. ...	On 4th May, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C.... ..	PERSIA	Am. str. ..	—	J. Hill	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 18th May, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &C. ..	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str. ..	—	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. ...	On 1st May.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN ..	SHIYO MARU	Jap. str. ..	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th May.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHANGSHA	Brit. str. ..	1 m.	F. C. Gambrill	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. ...	On 20th inst., at 11 A.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c	GUJARAT	Brit. str. ..	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED ...	On 23rd inst.
JAPAN	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN ...	Quick despatch.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str. ...	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD ..	On 13th inst., at D'light.
MIIKE, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Tadd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD...	On 20th inst., at D'light.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU... ...	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAIWEI	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—	Schenk	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD ..	On 12th inst., at D'light.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAIWEI	CHEONGSHING	Brit. str. ..	—	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD ..	On 18th inst., at D'light.
NEWCHWANG	KANSU	Brit. str. ..	1 m.	Tuebben	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	ONSANG	Brit. str. ...	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD...	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	TAKSANG	Brit. str. ..	—	W. McClure	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD...	On 10th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str. ..	1 m.	R. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU... ...	Jap. str.	—	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NESA	Fren. str...	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAGOYA	Brit. str. ..	—	W. H. Sweny, R.N.R. ...	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd May.
SHANGHAI...	TSITAROBMI	Dut. str. ..	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN ...	Quick despatch.
HONGAY	KAISHING	Brit. str. ..	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9 A.M.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str. ...	—	A. Kobayashi ...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ..	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
TAMBUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str. ...	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ..	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str. ...	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. ..	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str. ...	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. ...	On 13th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str. ...	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. ...	On 16th inst., at 1 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str. ..	1 m.	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...	TSAN	Brit. str. ..	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str. ..	—	P. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TSINING	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN ..	Quick despatch.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ..	IYO MARU	Jap. str. ..	—	Okamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO ..	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str. ...	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ...	On 12th inst., at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA ...	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str. ..	—	Kawashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ..	On 17th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ITOLA	Brit. str.	—	Butler	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD. ...	On 20th inst.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str. ...	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 15th June.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD...	To-morrow, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	KEIJO MARU	Jap. str. ...	—	Imaizumi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	WENCHOW	Brit. str. ..	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD...	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
‡ SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday, 9th Apr., Noon.
† SHANGHAI	"ONSANG"	Friday, 8th Apr., 3 P.M.
† SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG" ...	Saturday, 10th Apr., D'light.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 10th Apr., 3 P.M.
* TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSHING"...	Monday, 12th Apr., D'light.
* MOJI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE.....	"FOOKSANG" ...	Tuesday, 13th Apr., D'light.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG" ...	Wed'day, 14th Apr., 10 A.M.
* MANILA.....	"YUENSANG" ...	Saturday, 17th Apr., 3 P.M.
* TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 18th Apr., D'light.
MOJI KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	"LAISANG" ...	Tuesday, 20th Apr., D'light.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUTSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze, Chefoo, Tsingtau, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Newchwang

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 8th April, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. 25

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	"CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	On 11th April.
LONDON	"MONMOUTHSHIRE" ...	On 6th June

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND,

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 25th February, 1915. AGENTS 124

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 12000 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA	Sailing	TUESDAY,	4th May, at 1 P.M.
PERSIA (via Manila)	"	TUESDAY,	18th May, at Noon.
KOREA	"	WED'DAY,	26th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	"	TUESDAY,	1st June, at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morosi, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDINGS.
TEL. NO. 141.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

1ST MAY AND 3RD JULY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

PASSAGE RATES:—
VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 AND £45.

Rates to other Points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [421

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ORIENTAL,"

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on SATURDAY, the 10th April, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MALWA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "INDIA," due in London on the 20th May, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1915. [1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRADEO,"

On or about 26th April.

For Freight or Information apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1915. [478

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" about End of Apr.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [336

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NELLORE,"

Arrived Hongkong on 1st April, 1915, FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [1

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909:

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: $1 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Bookseller.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. G.W. Cockman, R.N.R.,	About 10th Apr.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*ORIENTAL* Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon. 10th Apr.	*See Special Advertisement.*
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	10 A.M. 28th Apr.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NAGOYA Capt. W. H. Sweny, R.N.R.	About 3rd May.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGAY	"KASHING"	On 8th Apr., 9 A.M.
HOIHOW and PAKHOI	"WENCHOW"	On 8th Apr., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 8th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 8th Apr., 4 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"KANSU"	On 10th Apr., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th Apr., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 13th Apr., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE.—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining-Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. [4

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
EMPIRE	22nd April, 30th April,	On 20th Apr., 11 a.m. On 18th May, 11 a.m. On 21st May, 11 a.m.
EASTERN		
ALDENHAM		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc, and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

— —

WESTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched as above 20th April.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [29

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 13th April, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 16th April, at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 8th Apr., at 1 P.M. SUNDAY, 11th Apr., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1915 [3

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI. MANILA. THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... TUES., 13th April.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots	... TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... TUES., 11th May.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... TUES., 8th June.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
Steamers via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10....	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	" "	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" "	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO,

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU ...	14,000—15 knots	Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freights, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NERA	On 19th April.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS ...	On 1st May, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and *vice-versa* delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

2]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU" ...	T. Hamada ...	FRIDAY, 23rd Apr., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIREN MARU"	...	MONDAY, 12th Apr., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU" ...	Y. Yamamoto ...	SUNDAY, 11th Apr., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	A. Kobayashi ...	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU," ...	IMAIZUMI	THURSDAY, 8TH APR., 10 A.M.
"DAIGI MARU" ...	S. Tokushige ...	TUESDAY, 13th Apr., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer Leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG, Noon.	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later.
p.m.						
———	ORIENTAL ...	Apr. 6	Apr. 10	MALWA...	May 8	May 10
Apr. 12	MALTA	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	MOREA	May 22	May 23
Apr. 26	SARDINIA ...	May. 3	May. 7	MALOJA	June 5	June 11
May 10	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 19	June 25
———	ORIENTAL ...	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA ...	July 4	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

				LONDON		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£65.	Return	£97.
	"B"	"	"	£59	"	£89.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£44.	"	£66.
	"B"	"	"	£40.	"	£60.
				MARSEILLES		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£61.	Return	£91.
	"B"	"	"	£55.	"	£83.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£42.	"	£63.
	"B"	"	"	£38.	"	£57.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'POER	Due at M'SEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 25
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £45 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ ATSUTA MARU Capt. T. Sato,	16,000	SUNDAY, 11th April, at Noon.
	§ YASAKA MARU Capt. Yanawaki,	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Komatsubara,	12,500	THURSDAY, 15th April, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 4 P.M.
	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomiaga,	13,500	MONDAY, 17th May at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawashi	12,000	MONDAY, April, 12th
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto,	12,500	MONDAY Arpil. 12th
MOJI and KOBE			
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	MONDAY, April 12th
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato,	9,600	FRIDAY, April, at 10 A.M. 16th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
ATSUTA MARU	16,000 Tons...	Sun., 11th Apr.
YASAKA "	25,000 "	Thurs., 22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI "	16,000 "	" 6th May.
KITANO "	16,000 "	" 20th May.
FUSHIMI "	25,000 "	" 3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 "	Thurs.,	15th Apr.
SADO "	12,500 "	Tues.,	4th May
AWA "	12,500 "		18th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241 [5

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (ENGLISH MAIL)	*Malta*	9th inst.
EUROPE (London 15th ult. via Siberia) ...	*Oriental*	9th inst.
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Bongay	*Kashing*	Thursday, 8th, 8.00 A M
Hoihow and Pakhoi	*Wenchow*	Thursday, 8th, 9.00 A M
Haiphong	*Keijo Maru* ...	Thursday, 8th, 9.00 A M
Fort Bayard	*Suikai*	Thursday, 8th, 9.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Thursday, 8th, 11.00 A M
Swatow	*Haimun*	Thursday, 8th, NOON
Hoihow and Bangkok	*Phranang*	Thursday, 8th, 2.00 P M
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... (Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 13th inst.)	*Yingchow*	Thursday, 8th, 3.00 P M
Bangkok	*Hild*	Thursday, 8th, 3.00 P M
Amoy	*Glenfulloch* ...	Thursday, 8th, 4.00 P M
Sandakan	*Hinsang*	Friday, 9th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Onsang*	Friday, 9th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Taksang*	Friday, 9th, 4.00 P M
Newchwang	*Kansu*	Friday, 9th, 4.00 P M
Iloilo	*Teucer*	Saturday, 10th, 9.00 A M
Hoihow	*Waishing*	Saturday, 10th, 9.00 A M
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE The Parcel Mail will be closed to-morrow, at 5 p.m.	*Oriental* ...	Saturday, 10th, Printed Matter and Samples ... 10.00 A M; Registration ... 10.15 A M; (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to (10.30 A.M.); Registration, Kowloon B.O. 9.30 A M; Letters ... 11.00 A M

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed " " 1,125,000
Paid-up " " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 500,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital.. Fl. 19,907,500 (£ 1,659,000)
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,700,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.
G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital...£1,200,000
Reserve Fund£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914 [118

BANKS

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)
Authorised Capital $60,000,000.
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Lusahsien, Tsangshsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUEIYANG. PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [152

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 8,750,000
Reserve Funds " 3,790,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akon	Kagi	Makung*	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheshun, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.
K TSUDZURABARA
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [116

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,060,000
(Gold) $7,310,000

all kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1915 [1

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 7th.

ON LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/9⅞
Bank Bills, on demand.....1/9⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/9⅞
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...1/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight1/10⅛

ON PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand 230½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 241

ON GERMANY:—
On demand nom.

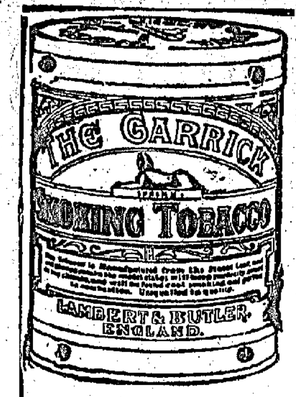
ON NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand.....43⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight nom.

ON BOMBAY:—
Telegraphic Transfer nom.
Bank, on demands 136¾

ON CALCUTTA:—
Telegraphic Transfer.....nom.
Bank, on demand.....136¾

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight 78
Private, 30 days' sight nom.

ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand.....89½
ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos—89½
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand 77⅞
ON BATAVIA:—On demand 110⅝
ON HAIPHONG:—On demand 7⅛% p.m.
ON SAIGON:—On demand 7 % p.m.
ON BANGKOK:—On demand 85
SOVEREIGNS,—Bank's Buying Rate ...$10.80 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael$56.80
BAR SILVER, per oz. 23½

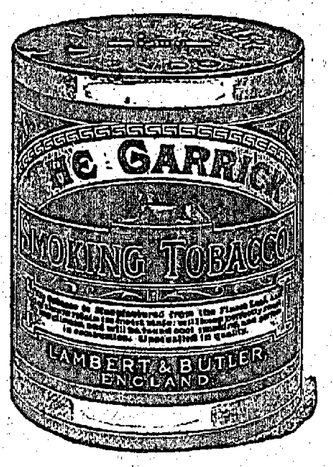


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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 7TH APRIL, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS,—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	{$80, sellers London	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$11½, buyers	11 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ld. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4, sales	7½ p.c.
	50,000	$1	all		
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	200,000	$10	all	$7⅜, buyers	8½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 134, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$5¼	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$34, buyers	4½ p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$56, buyers	5 p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld...	50,000	$50	all	$55, buyers	5½ p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited... ...	10,000	$52	all		
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 52, buyers	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld....	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ...	400,000	$10	all	$7.10, sales	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$40	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$118	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited...	15,000	$25	all	$190	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	all	$26, buyers	8 p.c.
H'kong. & South China Steam Fishers, Co., Ld	15,000	$6	all	$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ld. ...	15,000	$10	all	$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	$5, sal. & buy.	7 p.c.
INSURANCES —					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$360	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$131, sellers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	8,000	$250	$50	$373, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 175, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	$250	$100	$907½, sales	6 p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld ...	12,000	$100	$60	$242	
LAND AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$110	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$100, sales	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ld.	25,000	$100	$75	$200	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000	$10	all	$8½, buyers	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	$40 sales	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 100, buyers	
West Point Building Co., Limited ...	12,500	$50	all	$68½	6 p.c.
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	{Tls. 37½, buy. 38, sales	
MINING.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld	1,000,000	£1	all	35/-	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	24½, sellers	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	32/6	
Peak Tramways Co. Limited	25,000	$10	all	$10½, sellers	8 p.c.
	50,000	$10	$1	$1	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	13,200	$50	all		
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$110, sal. & buy.	
Luzon Sugar Refning Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$28, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld..	30,000	$25	all	6½, sellers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited,	20,000	$50	all	$36, sales	10 p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld	80,000	$15	all	$22, sales	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	$5	all	$93, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld	4,047,676	£1	all	9/6, sellers	8½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$36, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	all	$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ...	20,000	$5	all	$5½, sellers	8½ p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES —					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6½, sellers	7½ p.c.
Watson & Co. A. S., Limited ...	20,000	$10	all	$7, sal. & buy.	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$10	all	$17½	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Broker.*

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

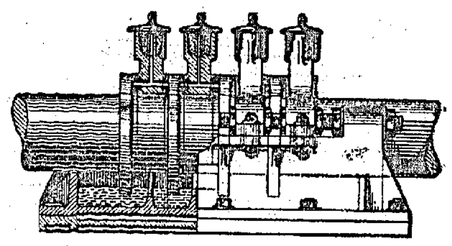
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the
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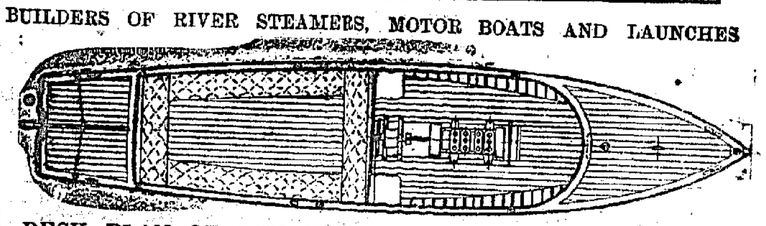
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